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Established 1887

gh Court rs Claim Nixon Tapes

y Robert Siner

NGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today held that President Richard Nixon's White House tapes are the property of the government.

In a 5-4 ruling, the high court said the 1974 law that authorized the release of about 900 tapes and 45 million pages of documents generated by the White House and ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make plans for making all of the material available to the public.

William Brennan, speaking for the majority, rejected all Mr. Nixon's claims that the law was unconstitutional, that it violated the separation of powers, that it was an unconstitutional invasion of privacy, that it was an unconstitutional search of the material available to the public.

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Studying War

GIs taking part in very realistic prisoner of war exercises at Ft. Belvoir, Va. Above, they kneel before their "captors" who are dressed in Russian-style uniforms. At right, a hooded soldier has his feet tied. More than 100 trainees participated in the exercises, which were designed to simulate conditions of POW camps in Vietnam and Korea.



New Groupings Uncertain

Main South African Opposition Disbands

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, June 28 (UPI).—The quest by white opposition elements for a political grouping capable of challenging South Africa's ruling National Party took an uncertain step forward today when the official opposition grouping, the United Party, disbanded to make way for a slightly more broadly based group to be established tomorrow.

The new group, yet to be named, is to be formed by a merger of United Party supporters with adherents of another opposition grouping, the Democratic Party, which has never had a seat in Parliament.

The most liberal of the opposition groups, the Progressive Reform Party, will remain outside the new formation, which has caused advocates of a united opposition to dismiss the new alignment as irrelevant.

Seven members of the United Party, dissenting with the plan to join with the Democratic Party, announced tonight that they would form an opposition grouping with the Progressive Reform Party.

The Associated Press reported. The National Party has 128 seats in Parliament to 36 for the United Party and 12 for the Progressive Reform Party.

The government has looked on the merger talks with a mixture of amusement and contempt, evidently convinced that no new alignment, even a united one, would constitute a threat at the polls.

At the last election, in 1974, the National Party took 55 per cent of the vote, its highest ever. The two groups involved in the planned new party took 31 per cent, with the Democratic Party accounting for less than 1 per cent.

Most political analysts agree with the government's assessment, believing that the future of the country now lies between the National Party, representing the Afrikaans-speaking element dominant among the 4.5 million whites, and representatives of the 18.6 million blacks.

A commonly held view, shared by some of their own leaders, is that white opposition groups can do little more than provide the liberal wing of the National Party with possible solutions to the deepening racial crisis.

Nonetheless, the demise of the United Party was an occasion of sadness for many whites, especially among English-speakers. An outgrowth of the (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

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Sithole Sets Rhodesia Return, Assails 2 Nationalist Leaders

NAIROBI, June 28 (AP).—The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, a Rhodesian nationalist leader, announced here today that he will end two years in exile and return to Rhodesia within 14 days to "provide clear direction" in the struggle for black rule in the breakaway British colony.

At a news conference, he made it clear that he also wants to prevent rival, "power-hungry" nationalist leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo of the Patriotic Front, from "imposing" their rule on Rhodesia after majority rule.

Mr. Sithole charged that the front "is an entirely external creation having entirely no support among the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)."

He said the five "front-line" states backing the front "are using every conceivable form of pressure to impose it (the front) on the people."

He vowed our very lives that dictatorship from within and without Zimbabwe shall not exist in our country.

The five states—Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola and Botswana—last January withdrew support for Mr. Sithole and announced they would back the Patriotic Front on the grounds that it controls the guerrilla forces fighting within Rhodesia.

Mr. Sithole charged that because the Patriotic Front "has no support" within Rhodesia, it is preparing for "civil war before and after independence."

He also claimed that one of the front-line states is cooperating in this plan and financing the front to "install in Zimbabwe a leader of its own choice who is massively rejected by the people of Zimbabwe."

He did not name the country, but said that only Mozambique and Zambia now give total support to the front.

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But No Policy Shift Is Noted Israelis, Responding to U.S., Call 'Every Issue' Negotiable

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, June 28 (UPI).—The new administration of Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that there was no basis for a State Department "assumption" that Israel was unwilling to discuss the Israeli-occupied Arab territories of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in peace negotiations with the Arabs.

At the same time, there was no indication of any shift in the new government's policy of opposing the return of the West Bank and Gaza to the Arabs.

A statement was issued by a Foreign Ministry spokesman late this afternoon in response to a pointed statement on the Middle East issued in Washington yesterday. The State Department message, prompted by recent remarks by Mr. Begin and by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, said that in negotiations for peace no territories, including the West Bank, are "automatically excluded" from the items to be negotiated.

The Carter administration message was officially greeted early today with bland assertions that it had to be studied in detail before comment was forthcoming.

But it was decided later in the day to respond to the U.S. statement at the spokesman level after officials of Mr. Begin's rightist Likud government had consulted with the Prime Minister.

Unofficially, yesterday's move in Washington was greeted here with concern, apprehension and, in some cases, anger.

"No Foundation"
The official Israeli response said there was "no foundation" for the assumption implied by the Washington spokesman's statement as though Israel had excluded any territories whatsoever from the framework of the expected discussions with the Arab states.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that "every issue was negotiable" and sought to buttress this contention by citing comments Mr. Begin made a week ago at a Zionist organization's gathering.

At that time, Mr. Begin said: "We do not propose any ultimatum demand. The words non-negotiable are not found in any

dictionary of ours. Everything is negotiable."

But, today's communiqué went on, any negotiations must be free ones, as delineated in the U.S. Democratic party platform, which states that Arab-Israeli talks should be held "without any externally devised formulas for settlement."

This phrase is in concert with Israel's long-standing aversion to the outside imposition of a Middle East solution and was apparently included in today's response as a reminder to Mr. Carter of his position as a presidential candidate.

The Foreign Ministry's response also said that other issues raised in the State Department's message, such as the definition of the nature of the peace to be achieved, were scheduled to be discussed by Mr. Begin and Mr. Carter when the two meet in Washington next month and "eventually for the negotiations between Israel and its neighbors in the framework of peace settlement discussions."

Last March, when Mr. Begin's predecessor, Yitzhak Rabin, met with Mr. Carter, the President

said that a Middle East peace should be more than an armistice line and should involve Arab recognition of Israel's "right to exist, the right to exist in peace, the opening up of borders with free trade, tourist travel, cultural exchange between Israel and her neighbors."

This definition was in conformity with the Israeli definition of peace and concern was voiced by Israeli officials today that the definition was not included in yesterday's State Department statement.

Instead, the Washington message spoke of "a kind of peace which produces confidence in its durability" and described it as one that included "security arrangements" satisfactory to all parties as well as "steps toward the normalization of relations with Israel."

Administration sources here said that Mr. Begin was surprised, but not angered, that such a statement would be issued before his scheduled meeting with Mr. Carter.

Shortly after his election on May 17, Mr. Begin, who has long

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Carter Decision Expected Tomorrow

House Votes to Back the B-1 Bomber

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The House of Representatives, in a move that buoyed the supporters of the B-1 strategic bomber, today supported production of the expensive and controversial weapons system.

The move by the House came within 48 hours of President Carter's expected decision involving the future of the supersonic bomber, a plane that the Air Force hopes will succeed the B-52 as the nation's major strategic bomber.

Today's vote—following a heated, sometimes emotional debate—came on an amendment to strike \$1.5 billion from the Defense Appropriations Bill for procurement of five B-1 bombers, a move designed to stop the program as it moves into the production phase.

The amendment, offered by Rep. Joseph Addabbo, D-N.Y., was rejected by a vote of 243 to 178.

"White Elephant"
Mr. Addabbo, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said during the debate that "the B-1 bomber is the most expensive white elephant ever proposed by industry and the armed services."

It can be argued very well that the B-1 bomber will cost so much and do so little to improve our bomber capability that its development would seriously harm other areas of national defense.

Although the potential cost of the B-1 is the source of some dispute, estimates place the price per plane at about \$100,000,000. The full cost of the program—the Air Force has asked for 244 planes—could reach as high as \$100 billion over the next three decades, including operation, maintenance and various technological improvements.

Supporters of the B-1 stressed today that the manned bomber, designed to penetrate Soviet defenses in the event of attack and deliver nuclear weapons, was a crucial part of the United States defense triad. The triad is comprised of the land-based intercontinental missiles, submarine-launched missiles, and bombers. Each leg of the triad is designed to sustain a Soviet attack and retain the capacity to retaliate in sufficient force.

Nuclear Deterrent
"It is the B-1 or nothing in our time," said Rep. Robert Byrnes, D-Pa. "Without the B-1, our ability to deter nuclear war will be in question."

Another supporter of the weapon, Rep. Robert Dornan, R-Calif., spoke emotionally of "the malignant growth of Soviet power."

U.S. Protest in Moscow
MOSCOW, June 28 (Reuters).—The U.S. Embassy has protested to the Soviet Union over the brief search of a U.S. air defense attaché in Red Square, an embassy spokesman said today.

and said that the B-1 "keeps the Soviets off guard and keeps them from launching a first strike."

Opponents of the B-1, who had feared that the amendment would lose, had sought privately to talk Mr. Addabbo out of offering the measure. These opponents believed that the expected House action would ease the way for President Carter to support some production of the B-1.

Although the President's decision remains secret, there have been some reports and indications that he would support some production of the B-1, possibly 150 bombers.

Mr. Carter has said he would announce his decision by the end of June, and a White House official said today that the President would probably make an announcement on the B-1 at the news conference scheduled for Thursday.

Mahon Sees Approval
WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—House Appropriations Committee chairman George Mahon, D-Tex., predicted that Mr. Carter would decide to put the B-1 into production, partly as a bargaining point in the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

At the same time, government sources said that the Soviet Union had begun developing a new bomber designed to intercept the B-1, which can skim along 200 feet above ground to escape enemy radar.

The sources said, however, that the new Soviet plane, with a sophisticated "look-down" radar to detect bombers at treetop level, would not affect President Carter's B-1 decision.

The B-1, a variable swept-wing aircraft, has a top speed of 1,350 miles an hour. At altitudes of 200 feet it can reach 650 mph, more than four-fifths the speed of sound at that level.

The B-1, by comparison, can travel at just over half the speed of sound at its minimum altitude of 400 feet.

In addition, the B-1 is only two-thirds the size of the B-52 and is more difficult to pick up on radar.



Josep Tarradellas

Suarez Plans Cabinet From Own Coalition

MADRID, June 28 (Reuters).—Premier Adolfo Suarez said tonight he would form a new government in a few days from his center-right coalition that won the Spanish general elections two weeks ago.

Speaking at his first press conference in Spain since becoming Premier last year, Mr. Suarez said the government would take measures to bolster the flagging Spanish economy before the summer holidays.

But he refused to commit himself, as opposition parties demanded, to holding new elections as soon as a new constitution is drawn up by the two-house parliament.

There were important problems to be dealt with, including municipal elections, the new constitution, regional autonomy and the economy, he said.

Mr. Suarez said the new government would be drawn exclusively from his Union of the Democratic Center (UCD).

More than 370 deputies and senators from Christian Democratic, Liberal and Social Democratic parties, which make up the UCD, signed an agreement today setting up a parliamentary group and undertaking to form a single party eventually.

The Premier said he was enormously satisfied with his talks yesterday with Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Socialist party, which finished a strong second in the elections.

"Evidently the Socialists will be a tough opposition and at times there will be differences with many options the government may raise, but this is the way democracy works," he said.

Mr. Suarez, meanwhile, appeared to have defused tension in Catalonia by allowing the president of the Catalan exile government to return from abroad. Josep Tarradellas, 78, flew in from Paris last night and conferred with Mr. Suarez, who today described his talk with Mr. Tarradellas as very important: "It is a step forward for Catalan autonomy and progress is continuing," he said.

But he added that the restoration of the Catalan autonomous government headed by Mr. Tarradellas was up to the Catalans and to parliament to decide.

Mr. Suarez said his ruling party would take a center-left line, introducing deep political, economic and social changes without chaos.

Stolen From French Museum in 1971

FBI Recovers a \$250,000 Rembrandt in Upstate New York

By Frank J. Prial

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 28 (UPI).—A Rembrandt stolen in France in 1971 and valued at \$250,000 was recovered in the smashing of a fencing operation here, the FBI announced yesterday.

FBI agents and state and local police arrested 23 suspects in the case throughout western New York and other suspects still were being sought.

In tapping telephones in the investigation of the ring, Erie County authorities turned up evidence of an unrelated case, and on the basis of that evidence arrested the leader of the Democratic majority of the county legislature, James Arcadi, and an assistant district attorney, Richard Mancuso, on charges of receiving bribes to fix court cases.

Also, according to affidavits filed by the FBI in support of its use of wiretaps, the surveillance disclosed conversations between John Sacco, whom the FBI called a principal in the stolen goods operation, and his brother Richard, a Buffalo policeman, in which they allegedly discussed ways they might kill someone.

Richard Sacco was suspended from the police department pending further investigation.

With the FBI director, Clarence Kelley, standing beside him, Richard Sacco, special agent in charge of the Buffalo office, said the ring had been broken by setting up of a shop 15 months ago to receive the stolen goods. He said the operation was part of a "major investigation" into organized crime in the Buffalo area.

The operation used a local antique shop that had been equipped with wiretaps and hidden ideotaping equipment.

During the investigation, stolen goods valued at about \$500,000, including the Rembrandt, were taken in at the shop. Other loot accepted at the FBI's fencing operation included gold and silver ingots, jewelry, silverware and antiques of all kinds.

The Rembrandt, entitled "Le Rabin" (The Rabbi) was painted in 1655. It was stolen in March, 1971, from the Bonnat Museum in Bayonne, France, where it had been on loan from the Louvre.

The FBI said it was one of the most valuable stolen paintings it had ever recovered.

To run its fencing operation, the FBI employed Charles Carlo, a local antiques dealer with a record of at least one arrest for receiving stolen property. He since has been moved under the federal witness protection program.

Charges filed against the suspects included criminal possession of stolen property, burglary, grand larceny, robbery, arson, interstate transportation of stolen property and conspiracy. While the investigation was developed by the FBI, most of the charges were made by state and local authorities.

According to the Erie County district attorney, Edward Cosgrove, the case against his assistant, Mr. Mancuso, and the Erie County legislator, Mr. Arcadi, stemmed from an overheard conversation in which Cosgrove said he was a suspect in the stolen-goods operation, allegedly told Carlo, the fence, that he could fix court cases.

Michael Leinen, an assistant to Mr. Cosgrove, said Mr. Mancuso, Mr. Arcadi, Fasolino and

Thomas Amodeo, a lawyer in the same firm as Mr. Arcadi, had been charged in the bribery scheme. In one count, Mr. Mancuso, Mr. Arcadi and Fasolino were charged with taking \$8,000 for agreeing to fix a case involving a burglary defendant.

In a second count, Mr. Mancuso, Fasolino and Mr. Amodeo were charged with receiving \$1,500 to fix a case in which a man allegedly had tried to bribe a Tonawanda, N.Y., police captain.

The information involving the two Sacco brothers stems from yet another line of investigation developed from surveillance in the stolen-goods operation. According to the FBI affidavits, their "fence," Carlo, reported to them that he was summoned to John Sacco's home in April, last year, to help count and divide much of the jewelry from a burglary the month before.

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Vietnam's Refugee Children

Fear, Bewilderment At Hostile Reception

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT)—For the children, even Vietnamese children who have long experience of the worst, the boat trips are frightening and remain alive in nightmares. But the refugees' reactions wherever their boats arrive—if they arrive—are incomprehensible.

Perhaps a third of the 5,000 refugees from Vietnam who have arrived in Thailand and elsewhere in Asia this year after fleeing from their country in small boats are children. In one of the largest refugee camps in Thailand, 327 of the nearly 1,000 exiles are under 17, and 41 less than a year old.

They share the living conditions common in the camps here as well as in the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore: crowded, without privacy for families or much playing space, under police guard and often fenced in by barbed wire. Like their elders, they don't complain much to outsiders. But they opened their hearts to a Vietnamese interpreter.

Common strands appear in most of the children's accounts of this extraordinary wave of refugees, who throw themselves at the mercy of the South China Sea on small craft never intended for such voyages.

Necessary Secrecy

The secrecy necessary in organizing the escapes usually excludes children from advance knowledge of what awaits them. They are told at the last moment that they are going to take a trip and no questions are to be asked. They usually assemble in woods near the coast where the boat is moored at night, are constantly admonished to make no noise, and spend long hours waiting for the coast to be clear.

The organizer of an escape of 94 persons told how his wife, a nurse, injected all the children with a barbiturate shortly before departure.

But for all children questioned the boat trips are days and nights of terror, whether the trips take less than a week, if the first shore on which they touch is hospitable, or many



THE NEW LIFE—Three Vietnamese refugees, of the 66 recently rescued by an Israeli ship and allowed to enter Israel, get a taste of their new life, complete with local headgear, as they take a walk alongside local youths at the immigrant center of Ofakim.

weeks if there are errors or they are rejected by passing ships or officials ashore.

There is the fear of being discovered by government boats. There is the shock of the heavy seas, and in small coastal craft all seas are heavy to people not used to them—seasickness, for days and nights on end.

"I was so afraid," said a soft-spoken 13-year-old boy, confiding to his mother, who interpreted. "I saw the water coming in the boat, and I thought we would sink. I was afraid especially at night. If we sink then, nobody would see us or save us."

Strict Rationing

Food and water are strictly rationed because no one knows how long the voyage will last. Most parents and children said the children did not cry during their trips. "The big people cried, we didn't," said an 11-year-old girl from Saigon, matter-of-factly.

Whatever the terrors of their ordeal at sea, they were understandable to the children. But the children remain bewildered by the shock of the generally inhospitable, often hostile reception received from ships that they had expected would help or at ports or fishing villages that they reached with all the joy of those regaining life after confronting death for days.

"I was very happy to see boats, because I thought they would take us aboard," a 13-year-old said. "The grown-ups asked, but the boats always refused us. They said they have no permission."

and the police would punish them if they took us."

In all of Asia, from Japan in the north to Indonesia in the south, authorities have been reluctant to accept refugees from boats wanting to put them ashore at their next port of call. Some countries, notably Singapore, refuse categorically in most cases.

"I didn't know what to think," said the 11-year-old girl, recalling in Thailand how the Malaysian authorities forced them back out to sea when they tried to land. "I was afraid to go back out to sea. There were high waves, and the boat was already breaking. But the big people said it wasn't so bad, at least they gave us something to eat."

The children displayed no emotional reaction to the shock of refusal, but when asked said it made them angry. "I think people don't like the Vietnamese," the 13-year-old boy said. "I think

people don't understand that we are only refugees."

It also is hard for parents to explain to children whom they have told that they left their own country to find freedom why all their time is spent under police supervision within the confines of crowded and uncomfortable barracks, shacks or unused factories.

In Thailand, considerable extortion on the part of the police and petty officials of the refugees' belongings—the gold some smuggled out with them or the money sent to them by relatives—has been the rule since the refugee flow began in 1975. Refugees also complain of acts of petty tyranny by the police, whose control over the camps is nearly absolute.

But women in the camp reported that the Thai market women from whom they buy their food treat them with friendship and take no advantage of their misery.

Begin Regime Calls 'Every Issue' Negotiable

(Continued from Page 1)

affirmed that the West Bank is properly part of Israel because it is connected with the biblical Jewish homeland, referred to the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza as "liberated" rather than "occupied."

Toning Down Rhetoric
A war of semantics then ensued between Israel and Washington, but both sides toned down their rhetoric, and Mr. Begin avoided interviews on mat-

ters that conceivably could arise when he meets the President.

While Mr. Begin seemed bent on a temperate response to yesterday's move in Washington, the reaction among Likud officials here was more heated.

"This sort of thing led in the past to the extermination of the Arab position," commented Zelman Shoval, a Likud official and member of parliament. "I would say this sort of statement is not conducive to achieving the sort of climate necessary if we want to have a Geneva conference this year. I wonder why it was made."

Another government official said he was "surprised by the wording of the statement, as if we had to be prodded to go to the negotiations. We're unhappy about the timing of this."

A Likud official, who asked not to be identified, said the Carter administration was "breaking through an open door." He described the U.S. move as part of a "war of nerves on Begin that won't work as it did on the previous administration."

Al Hamishmar, a leftist newspaper, said that recent utterances by Mr. Begin and Mr. Dayan advocated a "policy of inflexibility" and showed "a lamentable lack of understanding of the vital need to maintain the possibility of favorable contacts with the United States... Mr. Begin's policy is on the straight road to direct confrontation with the White House."

A recent poll taken for the respected independent newspaper Ha'aretz indicated that 61 percent of those interviewed feared that the United States would exert pressure on Israel to make concessions to the Arabs that would endanger the nation's security.

Arabs React Favorably

From Wire Dispatches
CAIRO, June 28.—The Egyptian and Jordanian governments reacted favorably to the latest Washington statement on the Middle East. The state-controlled Egyptian radio cited as "positive points" the renewed call for a

Quarrel Within French Left Alliance Heats Up

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, June 28 (NYT)—The quarrel between the uncomfortably allied French Communists and Socialists heated up by several degrees over the weekend, with Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand calling the Communists "extraneous" and "demagogic" in two separate radio broadcasts.

The focus of their fight at the moment is on negotiations on revising their common platform. Drawn up after tough bargaining in 1972, the platform is the basis for their electoral pact and the program they are pledged to implement if they win next spring's legislative elections.

Their open hostile exchanges about what should or should not be added has encouraged hopes of the government forces that the left coalition may yet lose the lead it has shown consistently in recent polls and local elections, and go down to defeat once more. Some of the more sanguine French politicians even think there is still a chance that the left's alliance will collapse before the elections, although most consider that extremely unlikely.

However, the coalition on the government side is feuding almost as fiercely, and having the same kind of trouble preparing a pre-electoral agreement as the left. Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, leader of the transformed Gaullist party, the Rally for the Republic, which is the biggest bloc in the National Assembly now, has called on his natural allies for a similar set of negotiations on July 10.

Campaign Code

But Mr. Chirac said that he wanted to limit the bargaining to a "good conduct code" for the campaign and designation of joint candidates where that seemed desirable.

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber,

As Socialists, Communists Differ, Government's Election Hopes Rise

newly elected head of the reorganized Radical party, said that he would refuse to attend because he insists that any agreement be based on a concrete platform going well beyond the vague statement of political principles that Mr. Chirac said he would offer.

Jean-Pierre Soisson, newly elected head of the Republican party, which he reformed out of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's erstwhile Republican Independents, is hesitating.

There had been talk of forming a non-Gaullist electoral pact of the Radicals, the Republicans

and Jean Lecanuet's Center Democratic party to oppose the Chirac group in the first round of elections—equivalent to primaries—before joining up with the neo-Gaullists in the second round.

But Mr. Lecanuet has now accepted Mr. Chirac's invitation to discuss a first-round accord, and it is unlikely that the other two small parties will be able to go it alone, though it will obviously be just as disastrous to them to participate.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre has said repeatedly that the feud-

ing on the government side serious because the four involved agree on basic principles while the left is bound by divergences come to the fore.

But Mr. Barre himself is a fact of contention among tensible troops. The President named him "leader of the left," while Mr. Chirac called him "leader of the right." Mr. Barre's right to either title or the function of among the government or parties. The Prime Minister has nothing to say about neo-Gaullists' choice of dates or campaign plans. Mr. Barre has declined.

While in fact the quarrel left is over important issues and the right is mainly about personal animosities and tactical differences, the right is also emotional and tense, but not a peace within reach of either side.

Political Fray

French commentators have begun to warn the politicians that the political fraying and the bitter fighting may do more to sharpen the knives and the claws than to bring them to a halt.

Meanwhile, President Giscard, who has tried to aloof until the moment he can make what he calls "good choices," has appeared increasingly isolated and in on the domestic political scene.

A Western European leader cracked recently. "I talk to the leader of the right party [Chirac] and he can't to the leader of the left party [Mitterrand]. There isn't a statesman in the whole who's got himself in such a tious."

Government officials here convinced that Moscow do favor a victory of the left say that doesn't mean Communists will heed Moscow wishes and prevent it. In the handling of national strategy is exactly what communism is about for French Communists, and have rejected any Soviet right of guidance.

Papering Job

The expectation now is both sides will paper over troubles in time to run a campaign, but that whoever they both will lapse into re-inflaming and even shifts afterwards.

The Socialists, with Mr. Mitterrand leading the attack begun to strike back at the communists after years of the other cheek to their partners' charges. But the communists have been pushing Socialists with such rancor that Mr. Mitterrand was as a panel broadcast last whether he thought they wanted to win and share.

"Yes," he said, but add less than overwhelming, but that it would be "ridiculous" to have come this far, the Alliance if they did not.

Asked whether he thought Soviet Union was for or a left coalition coming to Mr. Mitterrand said he had relations now with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev than he ran for President in 1974.

There is also an argument between Socialists and Communists on how long they should themselves to argue over Mr. Mitterrand wants a date of July 14, when almost everyone goes on vacation, so that play of harmony can be all for the fall. Otherwise, he would rather just stick the admittedly obvious 1977 election. The Communists, at least, are trying to impose a "tat."

Treatment Reported For Tropical Disease

For Tropical Disease

BONN, June 28 (UPI)—A West German zoologist has discovered a possible means of fighting bilharzia disease, which afflicts about 200 million persons in tropical and subtropical regions, the German Research Society announced last week.

It said that Dr. Wilfried Haas found that the parasite worms, which cause the disease, are known as schistosomiasis, are drawn to humans' blood by temperature and chemical substances released by the skin. If chemicals are put into the waters where the larvae breed, their sense organs can be "deceived" and they will not seek human tissue, Dr. Haas found.

China Declines to Expand Scholarly Trades With U.S.

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 28 (NYT)—Peking has rebuffed an effort by U.S. academic organizations to expand scholarly and scientific exchanges with China, saying that this must await full normalization of relations between the United States and China, the president of the American Council of Learned Societies disclosed today.

Dr. Robert L. Lumsden said senior Chinese officials emphasized Peking's position during a just-completed visit to China by leaders of the Committee on Scholarly Communication With the People's Republic of China. Among the Chinese officials who met with the group was Chin Tung-kuei, a vice-premier and the fifth ranking member of the Communist party hierarchy. Dr. Lumsden said that Mr. Chin had been "tough" and "blunt" on the need for the United States to break its security treaty with Taiwan before scholarly exchanges could be increased.

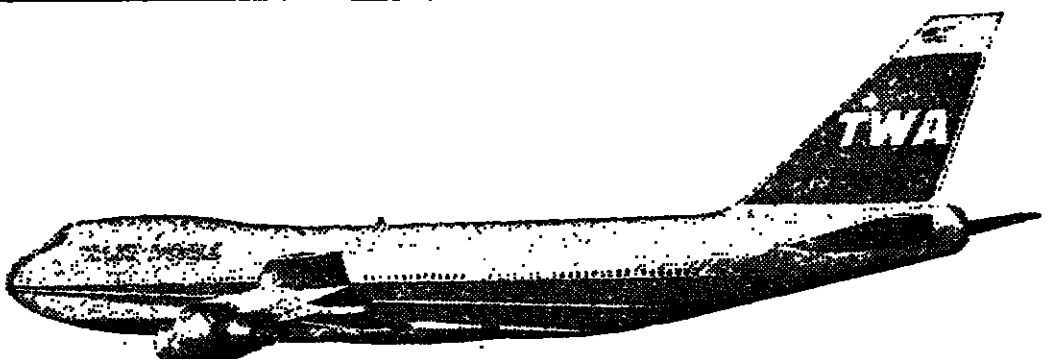
Peking's refusal is consistent with earlier Chinese statements. But, in recent weeks, some analysts believe that Chinese officials have begun to use a harsher tone in pronouncements involving Washington, including strongly worded references in the last few days about U.S. policy in Africa and South Korea. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is scheduled to make a trip to Peking in late August, the first by a ranking member of the Carter administration.

According to Dr. Lumsden,

his group had hoped to persuade the Chinese to broaden the exchanges, which have been cut to relatively brief tours U.S. and Chinese delegations. Dr. Lumsden termed "scholarly tourism." The proposed exchanges between the Chinese longer research trips, exchanges and the creation language exchanges for teachers and students, as between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He said that some institutions such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Telephone Laboratories, are unhappy that they had asked to receive numerous Chinese delegations, but were allowed to send groups of only to China. The Bell Laboratories have hosted eight Chinese delegations, he said, and six groups.

Another member of the group that went with Lumsden added that there some concern that the Chinese want to send a number of students to study advanced technology, often with commercial applications, that does really fall into the security category. In addition, he said, the requests embarrass the companies because providing information about their technical intrusions on patent rights. He noted that the Chinese have sent almost all scientific and technical groups, with few delegations in the arts, literature, history or social sciences.



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TO CHICAGO	
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Egypt's Ruling Party Publishes Own Paper

CAIRO, June 28 (UPI)—Egypt's ruling Arab Socialist party has become the first of three political parties legalized last year to publish its own newspaper.

Called Misr, or Egypt, the 12-page newspaper was published today. It carried a front-page editorial by Premier Mamdouh Salem, the party chairman, vowing the newspaper will defend the government's policy of realizing "democratic socialism," liberating Israeli-occupied lands and working for Arab unity. The two other parties, the rightist Socialist Liberals and the leftist Unionist Progressive Alliance, are also planning to publish their own newspapers soon.

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Senate Votes Strict Listing of High Officials' Finances

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The Senate passed a bill last night that would require 20,000 high-ranking employees of all branches of government to public financial reports each detailing earnings, gifts, income from stocks and bonds and other financial holdings. The measure was 74 to 26.



Huey Newton

Newton Says He Will Seek Another Post

By Robert Trumbull

AMPTON, Ontario, June 28 (UPI).—Huey Newton, preparing for a murder charge in California three years as a fugitive, declared yesterday that he would resume the leadership of the Black Panther party to expand the movement's programs throughout the United States.

Newton, 35, said that he was being voluntarily because the "political climate" in the United States might allow him to expand the movement's programs throughout the United States.

Newton, 35, said that he was being voluntarily because the "political climate" in the United States might allow him to expand the movement's programs throughout the United States.

Bill Allows Concorde Suits

ANY, N.Y., June 28 (UPI).—New York State Assembly approved a bill allowing owners near New York's Kennedy International Airport to sue property owners for damages due to recurring vibration, discomfort, interference or loss of property due to jet noise.

France and British Air-Concorde's operators have lost in federal court to gain rights at Kennedy. The suit is already pending at Dulles near Washington on a suit.

DEATH NOTICE

1937. Edward James Connelley, 7 with A.E. Spetis (France) member American Institute of Arts, born Newark, N.J., July 7, 1937. Deeply respected by wife and 12 children. Burial: family plot; place: Church, New York.

hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of payments and gifts in recent years to members of Congress to influence their attitude toward continued U.S. financial aid to Korea.

That was in addition to a general provision calling for appointment of special prosecutors whenever crimes are alleged to have been committed by the president and high-ranking executive branch officers. The bill now goes to the House. The bill requires financial disclosure by members of Congress and employees of the executive branch and judiciary, from the president to the equivalent of GS 18 or above. It also applies to military officers with the rank of O-7 (brigadier general and rear admiral) and higher.

President Carter, in a letter from White House counsel Robert L. Shapiro, endorsed the basic measure as a "matter of high priority."

An aide to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., the bill's floor manager, said that about 15,000 members of the executive branch and 5,000 congressional and judicial branch personnel would be covered, effective Jan. 1.

The bill includes these other "integrity in government" provisions:

- Creates a special office of legal counsel for Congress, to defend it in lawsuits, to bring civil actions to enforce congressional subpoenas, and to intervene as a "friend of the court" in matters involving congressional prerogatives.
- Creates an office of government ethics within the Civil Service Commission to enforce existing codes of conduct for the executive branch, and to implement the bill's financial disclosure provisions.
- Forbids former high-level members and employees of the executive branch, the military and the District of Columbia to have any contact with their former agency or employer for one year after leaving, to prevent conflicts of interest arising from his former job.

Italy Parties Reject Reds' Bid on Power

ROME, June 28 (Reuters).—A Communist party bid to join the Italian government was rejected tonight by leaders of the major parties meeting here, a Communist party spokesman said.

The leaders, including the secretaries of the six parties which maintain Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democratic minority government in power, met to try to reach agreement on forthcoming legislation.

The Communist party secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, told the meeting that the only participation of the Communists in a government of national unity or in a parliamentary coalition supporting a government could help Italy out of its economic and social crisis, the spokesman said. But the proposal was rejected.

Tonight's meeting was called to try to reach agreement on a document published by the Christian Democrats on limited government measures to deal with political violence, boost the Italian economy and reform the education system.

As the political leaders met, about 20,000 people joined a march through Rome to protest the current wave of political violence in the country.

Leading the procession, supported by all the main parties and trade union confederations, were the widows of two policemen killed in Rome recently.

Belgrade Agenda Hits New Snag

BELGRADE, June 28 (UPI).—Talks on an agenda for this fall's conference to review the 1975 Helsinki agreement bogged down again today in a Soviet-Western deadlock. Western delegates at the meeting said.

"There was no progress," one diplomat said. "Yesterday we felt things were beginning to move, but today there was no movement at all."



JOB PROTEST—Members of New York's Young Activists Now picketing the offices of the Daily News to protest the hiring of Caroline Kennedy as a copy girl. The demonstrators were demanding that black and Hispanic youths be hired during summer.

Challenge to White Rule

Guatemalan Indians Seek a Political Voice

By Karen DeYoung

SAN ANDRES IZAPA, Guatemala, June 28 (UPI).—Three years ago this town in the central Guatemala highlands came close to electing its first Indian mayor. Early returns showed the Indian candidate far in the lead and the victory was unofficially confirmed by radio broadcasts from Guatemala City, 50 miles away.

But when the government announced the official returns several days later, the Indian had lost. The winner, the government said, was the ladino candidate—a member of the white, Spanish-based ethnic group that loosely includes all non-Indian Guatemalans.

The people here, 95 per cent of whom are Indians, tell this story with more amusement than malice. To them, it reflects a fact of life: In Spanish, ladino means "strewed." It is a label for whites here that neither the ladinos nor the Indians dispute.

While more than half of Guatemala's population of 6 million are Indians, descendants of the Mayas, they have remained almost totally removed from the political and economic life of the country.

Few Indian Nominees

Indians are rarely nominated for office by Guatemala's four political parties. And those who are nominated win when the white government counts the votes. Of 61 deputies in the country's unicameral legislature, only two are Indian, and both were elected last year.

Although most Guatemalan Indians are farmers, their plots are small, and often rented. The 2 per cent of the population that owns 90 per cent of Guatemala's land is almost exclusively white.

"That's the way this country works," said an American, a long-time resident. "You have ladinos running things, and the Indians being run."

There are indications, however, that Guatemala's Indians are about to speak out, if only with a squeak. In December Indian activists formed the National Integration Front, the hoped-for beginnings of an Indian-based political party with dreams of a new Mayan empire.

Political Power

"If we don't get involved in politics, we will never get any political power," says party leader Marcela Moxla. "We have realized that without political power, we will never get anywhere."

Mr. Moxla said the front's goals are to give Guatemalans on the fringes of national life a way to participate in their own government. In the long run, he said, "we will create an authentic nationality that is based on the historic values of our Mayan ancestors."

So far, organizing efforts have been limited to small meetings in towns with large Indian majorities. Most rural Indians say they have never heard of the group.

The reaction by white political sectors, however, has given the front an importance that far outweighs the extent of its activities. The most serious charge is that it is a racist organization, fomenting division when Guatemala is trying to create an integrated society.

Bitter Charges

Front organizers have been accused of being rich Indians on a "power trip" and fronts for whites trying to manipulate illiterate Indians. At least one of Guatemala's four official parties, the

Christian Democrats, has accused the Indian organizers of trying to steal its own Indian members.

While discrimination is not written into Guatemalan law, it is overwhelmingly visible. Guatemala is the only Central American country where the Indian culture—long ago decimated by the Spanish conquistadores, the ancestors of the ladinos—has managed to survive. For every advance they have made in modern Guatemala, however, the

Biggest Snail Dries Up

LONDON, June 28 (Reuters).—The world's largest snail, captured in a tree in West Africa, today died of dehydration, its owner, Christopher Hudson, said.

Mr. Hudson, 22, who brought the 2 1/2-pound giant snail back from Sierra Leone in March, said today: "It is a tragedy. It was a beautiful snail and was to make a television program today."

The 18 1/2-inch snail had a badly damaged shell that caused its death. The Guinness Book of Records said it will feature the snail in the next edition as the world's largest.

House Cancels Raise for Itself

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—The House voted today to cancel an estimated 8.3 per cent cost-of-living pay increase for members of Congress, federal judges and other high officials.

But it faces a close vote tomorrow on rolling back a raise now in effect. If the raise is defended, the \$23,900 annual pay rise members began receiving March 1 will be reversed.

Today's vote, 397 to 20, sent to President Carter a bill already passed by the Senate rescinding the cost-of-living raise Congress members and others in the upper pay brackets would get Oct. 1. But the bill only denies the cost-of-living adjustment for this year to those officials who received the big increase in March.

Senate Unit Votes A-Reactor Funds

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Facing a possible presidential veto, a divided Senate Energy Committee yesterday sent to the full Senate legislation containing the \$150 million needed to continue work on the Clinch River, Tenn., breeder reactor.

The committee approved the measure by a vote of 12 to 5, rejecting an attempt by foes of the \$2.3-billion plutonium-generating project to block the bill from going to the floor.

In another setback to President Carter's nuclear energy program, the panel voted 11 to 8 to approve the spending of \$14 million in federal funds for a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Barrow, S.C.

Father Traced to Dachau

U.S. Nazi Leader Is Jewish, Two Chicago Papers Say

SKOKIE, Ill., June 28 (AP).—Frank Collin, who plans to lead a July 4th Nazi march through this heavily Jewish community, enjoys publicity, but not stories tracing his background to a Jewish father who survived a Nazi death camp in World War II.

Mr. Collin calls the writers of the stories, one of them Pulitzer Prize-winner Mike Royko of the Chicago Daily News, "Gutter journalists."

"If the Police Gazette said something about me, I wouldn't respond, so why should I respond to gossip from people who lower themselves to using gutter sources for their stories?" Mr. Collin said.

Mr. Royko and Jack Mahley of the Chicago Tribune have published columns recently tracing Mr. Collin's background. They said that Mr. Collin's father, Max Simon Cohn, came to Chicago after surviving the Dachau concentration camp, changed his name and became a successful businessman.

In 1970, the American Nazi party discovered Mr. Collin's background and kicked him out of the party, the columnists said. Last fall, Mr. Collin helped organize the National Socialist Congress because, he said, the American Nazi party is "treasonous to the cause of Hitler's principles."

Mr. Collin, 32, the national coordinator of the group, has called for a national convention this weekend in Chicago. He said "up to 100" members of the group plan to march Monday in Skokie.

About 7,000 Jews who survived

Nazi concentration camps live in this suburb of 69,000 north of Chicago.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the militant Jewish Defense League, has promised to bring supporters to Skokie. "There will be no Nazi march in Skokie. We intend to bloody the Nazis should they try. I am not predicting violence, I am promising violence," the rabbi said.

An Illinois court had banned the Nazi march because it threatened to cause violence, but the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the court to review the decision.



Frank Collin

Eskimos Pushing Land Claims, Political Rights in 3 Nations

OTTAWA, June 28 (UPI).—Eskimos of Canada, Alaska and Greenland are preparing to press a series of demands upon their respective governments ranging from land claims to political recognition.

Canadian delegates, at their Ottawa headquarters, feel that the first international Eskimo conference in Barrow, Alaska, and the identity of views established there, have strengthened the Eskimo cause. The conference ended earlier this month.

"Being united now, definitely we will have more political clout," said Michael Amarook, of Baker Lake, Northwest Territories, the president of the Eskimo Brotherhood of Canada.

Mr. Amarook said that he hardly expected the Eskimo community and its sympathizers, who include environmentalist groups, to become a force in government overnight. In such important matters as driving a pipeline through the Arctic, which the Canadian government wants but to which the Eskimos object, "the government probably will do as it pleases," he said.

The Eskimo Brotherhood estimates that there are 46,000 Eskimos in Greenland, 22,000 in Canada and 29,000 in Alaska, including such allied groups as the Aleuts. There were also 1,300 in Siberia, according to the 1970 census. They were unrepresented at the Barrow conference, although an invitation had been extended through the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

A permanent international committee of Eskimos called the Inuit Circumpolar Assembly, now being formed along lines discussed at Barrow, will seek affiliation

Guildhall Evacuated

LONDON, June 28 (UPI).—A fire in a store-room in the 13th-century crypt of London's Guildhall today forced the evacuation of the building's 2,000 staff.

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Youths, Assyrians Clash

Prejudice Flares as Swedes Feel the Pinch of Recession

STOCKHOLM, June 28 (Reuters).—Racial violence has broken out for the first time in Sweden, increasing tension brought on by a faltering economy.

Clashes between young Swedes—known here as raggare—and Assyrian immigrant youths in the small town of Södertälje, 20 miles southwest of Stockholm, in mid-June resulted in 14 youths being injured. Bicycle chains, car jacks and iron bars were used in fighting between the Swedes and Assyrians recently.

The Assyrians are Christians who claim descent from the original Assyrians of Mesopotamia. They have existed uneasily in the borderlands between Turkey, Syria and Iraq for centuries, suffering periodic pogroms at the hands of the Moslem majority around them.

They filtered into Sweden because they had heard that the government's open-door policy was generous to persecuted minorities.

Raggare—aged 17 to 25—roam large cities in big U.S. cars drinking beer, seeking girls and excitement, often clashing with police. They lavish affection on their ancient vehicles in the same way that Hell's Angels groups elsewhere in the world care for their motorcycles.

In their fight against the local Assyrians, the youths contend that they represent a deep and widespread feeling against immigrants among respectable middle-class Swedes.

Charging that an Assyrian immigrant had spat on a raggare's car, more than 200 young Swedes surged into Södertälje from Stockholm last week, crying: "Let's bash the blackskulls."

After an initial government decision to admit 200 Assyrians in 1967, their numbers have grown to more than 6,000, half concentrated in Södertälje, which has a population of 77,000. Officials say the first Assyrians to immigrate got jobs in factories and their numbers increased when they invited relatives and friends to join them. But most have been laid off because of Sweden's recession, which seems likely to worsen next year.

Olof Palme, the Swedish premier until last fall when the Social Democrats were swept from office after 44 years of rule, reacted to the violence by recommending dispersal of the immigrants. "For the Assyrians' sake, it would be best if they could be spread out over the country and not concentrated in more or less one place like Södertälje," he said.

In discussing the violence, young Swedes voiced hostility to the immigrants. "They think

they own the town. They've got to be stopped before they take over the country... blackskulls everywhere," said a raggare.

Another said: "They come here and chase Swedish girls. They don't work. They live on social security and laugh at us Swedes who work to pay taxes and keep them... they lie in bed until two in the afternoon. A whole lot of Swedes think the same way we do... but they don't dare say anything. They are afraid of what people will say. But we don't give a damn. We say what we think."

Some middle-aged Swedes said there had been a slow, silent build-up of resentment against foreigners, especially in places of high-density immigration such as Stockholm and areas to the south.

"It's been there for quite a time. Now it's beginning to leak out a bit," said one Swedish official.

In the last year or two, there has been some tightening of immigration restrictions. Sweden, alone among Scandinavian countries, recently refused to accept a small group of Basque political activists who had been expelled from Spain.

Economic Roots

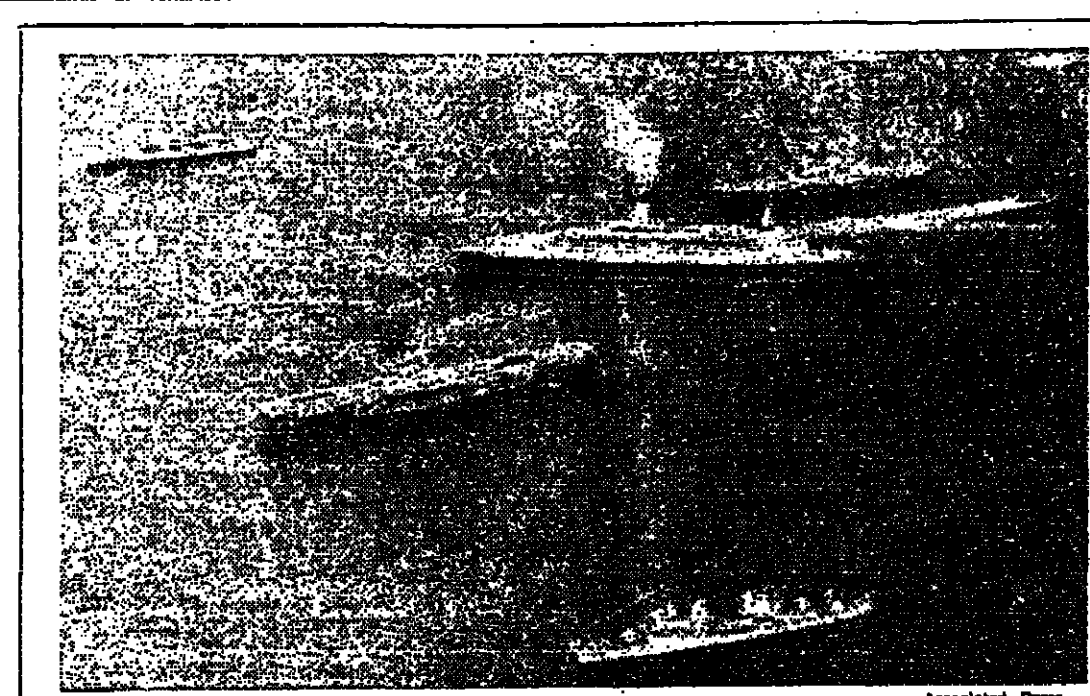
Along with racial tension, other social strains are building. After decades of prosperity, Swedes suddenly have realized that their economy is being battered by world recession and foreign competition.

There is a prospect of increased unemployment next year, labor officials say.

A Swedish criminologist, Prof. Knut Sveri of Stockholm University, has said that hard measures are needed to combat raggare violence. Prof. Sveri said that Sweden must apply measures similar to those in Britain, where he said severe penalties had decreased unrest. "It is no good just sitting and talking with the raggare about the problem," he said.

Sweden's largest immigrant group is composed of Finns who cross Nordic borders to escape high unemployment. Other groups include more than 40,000 Yugoslavs, 18,000 Greeks, 7,000 Poles, 6,000 Italians, 3,500 Spaniards and 3,500 Czechoslovaks.

Swedish authorities grant immigrants the same social benefits as Swedes.



I SPY A CIVILIAN—The Queen Elizabeth 2 crosses the review line off Spithead, where about 200 naval ships assembled for a Jubilee review by Queen Elizabeth II.

Toth Says Kremlin Rights Policy Is Hardening

Robert Toth, the Los Angeles Times correspondent in Moscow, was arrested June 11 by KGB agents after he was landed a paper on parasitology by a Soviet scientist.

Mr. Toth was questioned intensely for several days and accused of collecting secret information. Then, on June 16, he was advised that he could leave the country on schedule at the completion of a three-year assignment there. He and his family departed the next day.

By Robert C. Toth

LOS ANGELES, June 28.—My arrest and the accusation, "collection of secret information of a political and military nature," was designed to make me talk about my relations with the Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, 35, a computer engineer who since 1974 has been refused permission to emigrate to Israel.

He was arrested in March after Ivestia, the government newspaper, alleged that he and other so-called "refuseniks" had collected secret information for CIA agents posing as diplomats in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

This charge, it should be emphasized, accused the U.S. government of subverting the Jewish emigration movement for its own intelligence ends. The lack of reaction from Washington when the charge was made must

Interprets His Arrest as a Sign

be counted as a major mistake by the Carter administration. Several U.S. correspondents were named in Ivestia as CIA agents or conduits of information between the Jews and U.S. agents. I was not one of those.

Shcharansky's Help

Mr. Shcharansky helped me, openly, to make contact with and interview knowledgeable Soviet citizens—some of them dissidents. Some of them not about the state of various sciences in the Soviet Union. He hoped that in return I would be more receptive to writing stories about the Jewish refuseniks that would help them to emigrate.

Other correspondents in Moscow had the same contact with Mr. Shcharansky that I had, although probably not so often. He helped them, with the same purpose. But my articles on Communist party interference in science had stung the Soviet authorities, according to the White House national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and that probably was why they chose me as a target.

The KGB got from me only what its agents already knew, for Mr. Shcharansky and I collected nothing illegally. To mount an espionage charge against Mr. Shcharansky, as they threaten, Soviet authorities will have to return to the original charge that he helped CIA operatives in the U.S. Embassy.

The rough treatment of a U.S. correspondent seems to have two other purposes: to warn correspondents to limit their dealings with dissidents to dissent affairs, and to warn dissidents to limit information given to newsmen in the same way.

Soviet Message

To the U.S. government, the message was that Soviet authorities are willing to treat correspondents, who have no diplomatic immunity, in the same way they are treating an embassy officer, Joseph Pressel, who was described by Ivestia as a CIA agent. Mr. Pressel, who specializes in dissident affairs, has been subjected to constant, blatant surveillance and is surrounded by six KGB men whenever he leaves the embassy.

There are indications that security-oriented operations are taking place in the Soviet Union without the advice of Soviet experts on the United States, who might counsel caution. They were not consulted or even alerted in advance of the Ivestia charge, or so they claimed later. There have been rumors in Moscow and Washington that such specialists in U.S. affairs as Dr. Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute for the Study of the U.S. and Canada, and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, are in trouble with the Politburo for failing to anticipate Mr. Carter's human rights policy.

Détente's Loss

I was permitted to visit the Jewish Autonomous Region, Birobidjan, just a week before the parasitology trap was sprung. If the Foreign Ministry knew in advance of the trap, chances are it would not have approved my travel plans to the sensitive area on the Chinese border. And in the end I was not even expelled, despite the grave initial charge.

Switchman Held In Train Crash

BERLIN, June 28 (UPI).—An East German investigative commission announced today the arrest of a railway switchman on charges that he caused a collision yesterday that took 29 lives. Transport Minister Otto Armbrust, the commission chairman, said the switchman pulled the wrong switch and sent a passenger train smashing into a freight train near Frankfurt in der Oder. "Preliminary legal proceedings have been instituted against the switchman responsible," the East German news agency ADN reported. "He has been placed under investigative arrest."

Interprets His Arrest as a Sign

Was this an admission of error by the security forces that was then corrected by the political officials? Doubtful.

My theory is that the political leadership has given the security forces a relatively free hand to end dissent in the Soviet Union, irrespective of its effect on U.S.-Soviet relations. In effect, détente loses out to ideology.

The rationale is that the Kremlin feared that Mr. Carter's human rights attacks, deliberately or not, would embolden dissidents in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Moscow had to show the East Europeans, by example, how to crush dissent. It calculated that this course, however costly to détente in the short term, is still cheaper than using Soviet tanks to crush another Prague Spring or Hungarian rebellion.

So, by jailing Dr. Yuri Orlov, head of the group that published Soviet violations of the Helsinki accords, the Soviet Union was saying that no regular and systematic collection of information about harassment of religious and national minorities was permitted.

OAU Charges Japan Breaks Chrome Ban

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, June 28 (Reuters).—Japan was accused today of importing chrome from Rhodesia for re-export to the United States, an Organisation of African Unity spokesman said here.

Dr. Peter Onu, giving a report of the political committee of the OAU ministerial committee, said the charge was made by the chairman of the UN committee on apartheid, Leslie Hartman, when he addressed the session here today.

He said the OAU committee had expressed "great disappointment" that after all the efforts to persuade the United States to repeal the Byrd amendment which allowed the import of chrome from Rhodesia, Japan was acting as the "back door" for the United States.

The Byrd amendment was repealed by Congress earlier this year.

'Serious Development'

Dr. Onu said the committee regarded the news of Japan's alleged involvement in getting against sanctions on Rhodesia as a "very serious development," particularly as Japan had said it would not trade with the breakaway British colony.

He said Mr. Hartman had mentioned several countries, but the spotlight had fallen on Japan, which would figure prominently in an OAU resolution on the question of sanctions.

The topic of relations with South Africa was also discussed today, with West Germany condemned for its nuclear ties with the white-ruled republic.

But the committee also noted that some African states retain trade links with South Africa, and that the whole issue would be "carefully studied."

Germans Reopen Repaired Canal

HAMBURG, June 28 (Reuters).—Europe's newest waterway, the 115-kilometer-long Hamburg-Luebeck Canal, was reopened this week after being out of action for nearly a year. A month after it was first opened in June last year the waterway burst its banks, emptying 6 million tons of water over the low-lying countryside and stranding 140 vessels.

The cost of repairs and compensation has added 72 million deutsche marks (about \$30 million) to the original bill of 1.3 billion DM. An official investigation reported construction weaknesses, and the public prosecutor is still investigating the matter.

Nuclear Independence the Goal

Europe's Quest for Breeders Is Unslowed

By Robert Gillette

DOURNEY, Scotland, June 28.—Britain has chosen a rocky embayment 100 yards from the Atlantic shoreline here to make its bid for entry into the plutonium age.

At Dounreay—a site chosen not for its historic symbolism but for its isolation—the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority runs a 250-megawatt power station that in some respects is the world's most advanced operating prototype of the plutonium breeder.

Britain's successful two-year operation of the fast reactor suggests that an era of global commerce in plutonium is almost a reality—prematurely, arms control experts contend, and not quickly enough, the nuclear industry says.

The Dounreay reactor, and smaller prototypes operating or

under construction in four countries, mark a new divergence in official attitudes toward nuclear power development between the United States and most of the industrialized world.

U.S. Reins In

While Europe and Japan are working briskly to develop plutonium breeders for their own use and perhaps for export, the Carter administration, fearing that routine commerce in plutonium fuel might hasten the spread of atomic weapons and increase the likelihood of nuclear war, has restricted the U.S. effort and ordered cancellation of \$2.1-billion prototype breeder on the Clinch River in Tennessee.

Envisioned as the ultimate in fission technology, breeders differ from other reactors because they make more fissionable fuel than they burn.

The Clinch River reactor was to have been the U.S. version of reactors already running in Britain, France, Japan and the Soviet Union. West Germany is building a 300-megawatt prototype breeder, with cooperation from Belgium and the Netherlands.

And France has started construction of the world's first commercial-scale, 1,200-megawatt breeder, with completion scheduled for 1981.

Not surprisingly, President Carter's implicit suggestion last April that Europe and Japan follow the U.S. example in limiting breeder technology has met with official reaction ranging from silence to prickly rejection. Three weeks of conversations with European energy officials met a consistent refrain: Europe has achieved a rare lead over the U.S. industrial juggernaut and is not about to surrender it.

Some officials, although ap-

parently few in the highest echelons of Britain, France, West Germany, suspect that commercial motivations underlie Carter administration's plea. Perhaps, these officials suggest, the United States is seeking pause, not for improving its national nuclear safeguards, to close the breeder gap.

There are signs, however, of pressure from a newly sensitive public and economic circles on energy demand, may cur Europe's headlong effort to commercialize the breeder.

In Britain more than in any other major European country, government has encouraged the debate on the painful choice that a plutonium-based energy entails. David Owen, foreign secretary, put the choice starkly in a recent speech.

"The world is increasingly faced to look to nuclear power as a means of sustaining life, in full knowledge that nuclear power, if misused, adds to the danger of destroying life once and all."

Mr. Owen said that "politics have allowed the urgency dangers to be swamped by commercial interests and bureaucratic indifference," and he praised Carter as "absolutely right" to give the issue high priority.

Mr. Owen then took note of recent studies by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that predicted worldwide shortages in the 1980s. He did, however, mention a dissent study by the Stanford Research Institute that emphasized the amounts of oil still in the ground.

"The plain truth is," Owen said, "that some count have no alternative to nuclear power, and even these plentiful oil and gas know it cannot last indefinitely."

Britain's Reserve Plentiful

Britain, with large coal reserves and a generous share of North Sea oil and gas, is in the category. A flood of North Sea gas has increased demand for electricity and the government-owned nuclear industry bereft of new orders in 1976.

British nuclear officials at that North Sea oil and gas has not impeded nuclear development, but should be exported to the British economy.

"We ought to be exporting to get the capital to put it industry back on its feet," Clifford Blumfield, director of Dounreay research station, said.

Officials of the International Energy Agency in Paris say European nations now import average of 60 per cent of their energy supplies. West Germany, for example, relies on oil for about 60 per cent of its power energy needs and imports 85 per cent of that, mainly from Middle East.

French Options Limited

West Germany has deposits of brown coal in Ruhr Valley and is planning several coal-fired power plants now that environmental opposition has halted construction conventional nuclear power plants.

France's options, French energy officials say, are even more tightly circumscribed by limited natural resources. France, virtually no oil and gas and little coal. Uranium is abundant than in Britain. West Germany (which has most none) but cannot be counted on to sustain long-range energy growth or support the end independence France seeks.

"For a country like ours, little fossil fuel, nuclear energy is considered essential," Fr. Claude, president of the French Atomic Energy Commission, recently. Of breeder, he said, Mr. Grand adds, "We think it is no time to lose."

Summing up what appears remain the predominant view senior European Common Market energy official said that the United States "there is illusion of having many alternative options. In Europe, informed among us have illusions. Perhaps we can afford a delay of a year or two, we see a major role for nuclear energy, and this means breeder."

Storage Problems

The plutonium breeder's compelling virtue is the expectation that it will squeeze 50 times as much energy from given supply of uranium as other reactors. The breeder chews the tails of European analysts, is nothing less the guarantee of sovereign independence.

These facilities pose security problems unlike any that civil industry has faced. Arms control experts say that 11 pounds (about 5 grams) of plutonium is enough to make a bomb powerful enough to destroy the center of a city. But if current nuclear development plans hold, according to authoritative estimates, European governments will be guarding a collective stockpile of 13 metric tons in 1980 and tons in 1990.

In the expectation that security problems will be solved, breeder development is proceeding.

SEATO 'Top Secret' File Covers Among Items at Liquidation Sale

BANGKOK, June 28 (UPI).—The 23-year-old Southeast Asia Treaty Organization held a going-out-of-business sale today, featuring file covers marked "top secret" and bright red wastebaskets labeled "confidential."

SEATO had a lot of burn baskets in its time, but there is no need for them any more. The U.S.-sponsored anti-Communist defense group will fade away Thursday by mutual consent of its members.

The demise of SEATO is a bonanza for nostalgic cold warriors and others looking for souvenirs. The red wastebaskets with the white lettering reading "confidential" were sold for \$2 each today at the sale of furnishings at SEATO's headquarters here. Chairs went for \$5, desks \$10, filing cabinets \$2.

A man with a British accent pawed through old file folders. The contents were gone, but the covers told the story. "Copy 13 of 23, Top Secret," a blue cover said. "SEATO Military Advisers Meeting, Baguio, the Philippines, 1970."

The eight-nation defense pact was organized by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in 1954.

The flags of Pakistan and France, founding members of SEATO, no longer fly at the headquarters. And Thursday, for the last time, the flags of the United States, Thailand, New Zealand, Australia, Britain, the Philippines and the SEATO flag itself will be raised and lowered. The building has been sold to the Thai Foreign Ministry.

The United States, which was the main financial supporter of SEATO, will get 25 per cent of money raised at the final bargain sale. The rest will go to other members and toward paying off the final debts of the organization.

United Party Is Dissolved

(Continued from Page 1)

South Africa party, founded in 1910, the year the country was established, it governed for a total of 28 years. It lost power for the last time when Jan Smuts, leader for much of its time in government, was defeated by the rising tide of Afrikaner nationalism in 1948.

The party's leader, Sir de Villiers Graaf, who has held the position since 1966, told followers in Johannesburg today that he would not stand for the leadership of the new group, except on an interim basis. Current leader for the post is Radeyale Gadem, the United Party's Natal leader, who has a reputation as a conservative, opposed to the more progressive trends that have swept the opposition party in recent years.

In an emotional farewell today, Sir de Villiers acknowledged that the party had stagnated in recent years. However, his formula for success in the new alignment was essentially the same as the one he has followed at the helm of the United party.

"What South Africa needs at the moment is a moderate white party that can avoid the polarization between extreme, stances," he said, "and provide a platform from which moderate whites can talk to moderate nonwhites, while there are still moderate nonwhites."

Successor to Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP).—James H. Brown was elected president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union last week, succeeding Harry Bridges, 76, who resigned.



Ndabaningi Sithole

Sithole Exile To Be Ended

(Continued from Page 1)

port to the front. Nationalist guerrillas strike into Rhodesia from both countries but the majority infiltrate from Mozambique.

"We are determined that the power-hungry front shall not be allowed to exchange our present bondage for another," he said. "We shall not allow either the front-line states or the Patriotic Front to usurp the rights of our people and predetermine the national leadership of our country," he said.

Mozambique Plan at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 28 (Reuters).—Mozambique asked the Security Council today for military assistance to repulse what it said were repeated acts of aggression by white-ruled Rhodesia.

2 Die in Explosion

SETE, France, June 28 (AP).—Two seamen were killed and two others were missing following an explosion last night aboard a Finnish tanker that was unloading fuel at this Mediterranean port near Marseilles. Twelve sailors were injured.

Workers on the tanker, the Gummy, had unloaded 16,000 tons of diesel fuel and had purged the tanker's storage tanks of gas when the explosion occurred. Windows in the port area of Sete, a tourist station, were blown out by the explosion.

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RIS FILMS

Making a Fresh Stab At Screening Ibsen

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

(S, June 28 (HET).—The Ibsen film is still unable to decide Ibsen, though it tried so even before it could. At that time, when Nasr made a movie of "A Doll's House," it was argued that the Ibsen could not pose transmitted by subtitles, by not? Certainly, these are satisfactorily communicating a reading of the plays. The screen broke its silence as the first talkie Ibsen, but the proposal was rejected. Recently, two "Doll's House" were made from and are now treated as "Hedda" (at the Vendôme in English). The "Gabbler" seems to have a reality. In Munich, circa 1968, a German who had committed suicide because she was bored with Ibsen, had stayed into a coming Ibsen. The rest he drew, drawing her spite from Ibsen, not all of them women, he has been a favorite of a great and small ever at it is not actress-proof. Ibsen, it is the story of a woman's romantic dreams "Ibsen" with less romantic Ibsen. Hedda, however, had a imagination. A cool, disinterested Ibsen, Ibsen, is unscrupulous as she is, her will-to-power. She marries Tesman and proceeds to de-

stroy a former admirer and promising author, Lovborg, linked by his relations with a self-estranging woman who has rescued him from alcoholism. As he is her husband's competitor for university honors, she sets about his destruction.

Enlivening him to drink, she sends him off to a wild party and when he returns in a sorry state, having lost the manuscript that represents his life work, she urges him to commit suicide as a grand gesture and gives him one of her family pistols to do so. Her husband has found the manuscript and she burns it as another grand gesture. But when Lovborg kills himself by accident in a brook, she realizes that she will be implicated in a scandal by his possession of her pistol.

Thus, we arrive at the climactic scene in which some actresses have risen to histrionic heights and others have brought the house down upon themselves. Hedda is trapped. To avoid public exposure of her intrigues, she must submit to an old, libertine judge who has long courted her, suggesting a ménage à trois. Death is preferable.

Why does this fascinating drama elude transfer to the screen? In the present case the answer is obvious. Its direction by Trevor Nunn never attempts any transfer at all. It is simply and plainly a photographing of a stage production, a flat, literal recording, engineered without a trace of the filmic, neglecting—as do some close-ups—all cinema-



Timothy West as Judge Brack and Glenda Jackson as Hedda.

tic opportunities. Instead of adaptation to another medium, it discloses the four acts in frozen fashion, reproduced with grim impersonality.

Glenda Jackson is Hedda, delivering the anti-heroine's contemptuous lines with kitchy class, as though she were attending a fashionable London cocktail party. She gives us the outer shell of Hedda, something of the chilly pride of a general's daughter, but little inkling of the inner disillusion that motivates her impulses. Hedda's icy disdain is suggested, but not her barren, impatient egotism.

Peter Eyre's Tesman, Jennie Linden's Mrs. Elvsted, the devoted reformer, and Patrick Stewart's wild-eyed Lovborg are acceptable but largely stock performances. And Timothy West is too young to be the senile roué, Judge Brack. The standard William Archer translation has been slightly revised, but to no great improvement. Brack's famous curtain line, "People don't do such things," has been rearranged. It is high time that an imaginative film director took Ibsen in hand.

"Le Maestro" (at the ABC, the Paris and the Wepler Palais) is billed as having been "inspired" by the celebrated Robert de Fiers-François de Croisset comedy, "Les Vignes du Seigneur," but its realization hints of a careless study of Hollywood slapstick. About all that is left of "Les Vignes du Seigneur" is its main scene, in which a reformed drunk, falling off the wagon, unwittingly tells a husband that he is his wife's lover.

Sinatra Paintings Fetch £269,300 At London Sale

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—A collection of French Impressionist paintings owned by singer Frank Sinatra fetched only £269,300 (\$457,810) when they were auctioned here last night.

The fine art auctioneers Sotheby's said that it had estimated that the 12 paintings offered for sale by Mr. Sinatra would bring a total of around half a million pounds (\$850,000).

Three of the paintings remained unsold because they failed to reach their reserve price.

The picture from the Sinatra collection that made the highest price was by Camille Pissarro, dated 1883. It showed the Place de la République in Rouen. It was sold for £265,000 (\$110,500).

Claude Vial, who has directed and is in part responsible for the scenario, does not appear to be the man for such adaptations. Not long ago he conducted a similar operation on Yves Mirande's hilarious vaudeville, "Le Chasseur de Chez Maxim's," transforming it into a dull, routine program feature. He has here added to the sophisticated text of the original such incidents as having dinner guests getting stuck in an elevator and served their meals there. Jean Lefebvre, an engaging comedian, is the aforementioned problem drinker who tells all when in his cups and Sophie Desmarets is always good company, but vulgar direc-

tion and rewriting have blunted a once sparkling play.

"Défense de Toucher" (at the Paramount Opéra and Omnia) is a below-par Italian farce dubbed into French. It revolves around a quite odious situation, disclosing the attempts of a group of avaricious relatives to murder a stricken relation, a lascivious bounder, and their employment of a nurse (Ursula Andress) to help them. It begins and concludes in a cemetery and is equally harrowing in between, a dreadful collection of tasteless jokes and comportment with only a striptease by Ursula Andress to brighten it.

BALLET IN PARIS
Plisetskaya in a Bolshoi Postscript

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 28 (HET).—As a kind of postscript to the Bolshoi ballet's official seven-week visit earlier this year, the outdoor dance festival in the Louvre courtyard opened its fourth season with another contingent from Moscow—70 dancers from the Bolshoi, augmented by some guests from other Soviet troupes and headed by Maya Plisetskaya.

As a postscript should, this one filled in some of the gaps left by the main body of visitors. For one thing, Plisetskaya was the great absentee of the Bolshoi season in March and April, having been off in New York appearing with Maurice Béjart's company. For another, the heavyweight conservatism of the Bolshoi's spring repertoire left no room for some of the lighter items that brightened the summer program.

The pavane and gavotte from Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" helped to make up for the absence of Levrovsk's ballet in the spring, and a very brief solo appearance by Lyubov Gershtunova, a young ballerina from Novosibirsk of feathery lightness and unshakable poise, was a reminder of the unending flow of talent in the Soviet Union.

Grand Manner

Another happy surprise was the appearance of the Bolshoi's leading male star, Vladimir Vasiliev, as a choreographer. His "Concerto," set to a baroque score by Giuseppe Torelli, is a pas de deux in the grand manner, combining the flamboyance of the Bolshoi's style with the humor and tongue-in-cheek approach that suggested a touch of Balanchine. Nina Sorokina and Valery Lagunov made

it a splendid showpiece for themselves.

The main event of the program was "Isadora," a series of dances concocted by Béjart for Plisetskaya, using music by a variety of composers that Isadora Duncan was known to have danced to. It supposedly was intended to pay homage to Duncan's revolutionary conception of dance, but in the event it was much more a homage to the Russian ballerina's magnificent theatricality.

Long Scarf

The ballet opened and closed with Plisetskaya trailing a long scarf from her throat, a reminder of Duncan's death by strangulation when her scarf became entangled in a car's wheel. The dances themselves—mostly to romantic piano music, and one to the "Mazurka"—were slight choreographically, but gave Plisetskaya plenty of chance to project her own personality while swooping around the stage in presumed emulation of Duncan.

Plisetskaya also verified her classical credentials with a fine account of the second act of "Swan Lake," handsomely partnered by Valery Kovtun of the Kirov Opera.

Kiev Opera ballet. Two typically Russian samples of gala lifting and jumping provided showcases for some stylish dancers—Kovtun and Tatiana Tatyakina, also from Kiev, flashily tossed off an Auber-Gosvsky grand pas de deux, and Tatyana Zernova leaped through a "Taras Bulba" variation with boundless energy.

The Louvre program continues July 4 to 23 with the Paris Opera production of "Ivan the Terrible," in Yuri Grigorovich's choreography of Prokofiev's score, and from July 25 to Aug. 13 the American Ballet Theater takes over with three programs, including "Giselle" and ballets by Alvin Ailey, Twyla Tharp, Glen Tetley, Jerome Robbins and Antony Tudor.

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Art Forger's Secrets

Coffee for the Rembrandts, Eggs for Impressionists

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—A self-styled art forger used a mixture of brown and white paint and coffee to fake Rembrandt's "The Boy with a Red Balloon," he said yesterday. "French impressionists" new with poster paint mixed with egg white—eggs that would make a "hick paint," he said. "Trade secrets" were revealed by a 61-year-old Tom Keating, a professional picture in his autobiography "The Forger" (published by Simon & Schuster). Keating, under investigation for nine months by Scotland Yard and antiquaries, he told a reporter that faked pictures in the Samuel Palmer, a 19th-century English watercolorist.

Keating claimed to have sold his imitation Palmers to an art dealer for £4,000. He eventually was married £14,000. "I said no decision has been taken on whether to prosecute," he said.



Tom Keating

He said that a London character known as Jim the Penman was employed by shady art dealers to forge the signatures of well-known artists. Jim would call at the studios every few months, with his little black book full of the signatures of the masters, and copy them onto old, unsigned canvases or new ones done by Keating and other painters.

Keating said that he never made much money out of his faked pictures and that he gave a lot of them away.

Why did he do it? He said that he wanted to embarrass dealers and the art establishment, and he felt he was safe because no dealer would dare admit making a mistake.

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Open Diplomacy in Mideast

If there were ever a difficult and complex piece of diplomacy it would be the resolution of the Israeli-Arab dispute. Its current hostilities go back to the 1920s, when Palestine was a League of Nations mandate, recently carved out of an Ottoman province. There has been very little pause in those killing frictions. And behind them lie centuries of history, in which the land gave birth to many religions, of which three—Jewish, Christian and Moslem—are extremely powerful.

Moreover, the territory involved is very small—at a time when nuclear missiles can circle the earth, a rifle bullet could cross strategic areas of Palestine. Some Israelis want all of the region, because of their ownership before the diaspora; some Arabs want no Israeli control of any part of the land. The United Nations wants, roughly, the borders that existed before the 1967 war, presumably qualified by its insistence on "secure and recognized" frontiers.

Then there is the question of the Palestinians, who were to have had their own land under the original partition, but lost it when the Arab states fought against partition and now live in explosive exile. Finally, there is Jerusalem, the city of peace, the destiny of which (in terms of political control) has always been decided by war.

It is clear that there is as much material for argument as any diplomatic confrontation ever contained. It is certainly far from clear just what "secure and recognized" front-

iers may be, how the Palestinians are to be resettled, how Jerusalem is to be governed in the light of its overwhelming importance to three major religions. Then there are the ambitions and needs of states outside the Holy Land, to say nothing of the problems of arms sales and oil.

Can these questions be argued openly? That would seem to be the most democratic approach, but it also leads—since there are no rules governing public arguments—to confusions and, what is worse, to the taking of positions that cannot be abandoned without political loss.

So we have Mr. Carter raising the question of defensible frontiers, that are not necessarily political frontiers, of a Palestinian "homeland" that is open to many detentions: we have members of Congress arguing that he is asking too much of Israel and Arabs insisting he is asking too little; there is the new and uncertain Begin regime asking for more than its predecessors and the Palestinians trying to wipe out the whole UN settlement.

In other words, there has been too much public assertion of positions while, as the State Department warns, another disaster threatens the Middle East. That is not the way that peace can come to the Holy Land. No one can argue that peace will surely come out of Geneva—but one can argue that it is better to try it there than to use the present methods of arguing all over the world.

Mr. Carter's Taxes

The United States runs to extremes. Three years ago we had a president who wouldn't pay his full share of taxes. Now we have one who insists on paying too much.

There is a disquieting overtone to President Carter's grand gesture in presenting the Internal Revenue Service with \$6,000 to which, under the law, it is not entitled. Taxes are the dues that we all pay for our membership in that great common enterprise—the United States of America. The amount paid ought not to be a matter of gestures, which, after all, can cut two ways. For every person who doesn't think he pays enough, how many do you suppose there are who think they pay too much? It was a generous act on his part, you could quite accurately say. But you could just as accurately call that \$6,000 a gratuity, a large tip offered as one of the obligations of rank.

Mr. Carter's income last year was \$54,934, and he is certainly right when he says that people at that level of income ought to pay some tax. But his tax liability was zero because of credits that he got on investment in the family's peanut business. He chose to pay the \$6,000 because it represents 15 per cent of his income after the usual deductions. Congress last year set 15 per cent as the minimum rate for taxpayers—although,

in its infinite complexity, the tax code does not apply to certain benefits, including the investment credit.

That, of course, is where the trouble lies. If it is distressing to have the President's taxes left to gestures and gifts, that's certainly better than having the President contribute nothing. The discovery that the President paid no taxes would hardly strengthen other citizens' faith in the basic fairness of the system. Nor would it have helped Mr. Carter's public standing—as Ronald Reagan could testify.

The basic defect here is not in the President's judgment but, rather, in the tax code. Mr. Carter's case is not unique. Several months ago the Treasury Department published an analysis of the 1974 tax returns showing that 3,745 of those returns reported incomes over \$50,000—but like Mr. Carter's return for last year—paid no tax at all. That's one out of every 25 tax returns in the \$50,000-plus income range. Gifts to the government by prominent people do not constitute a satisfactory solution. There's a better one available—broadening the minimum tax requirement—in the tax-reform bill that the Carter administration is now drafting.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Threat of Terror in Italy

Hardly a day passes without reports from Italy of political shootings, kidnappings and clashes with the police. In a country of over 55 million, most people's lives are not directly affected by the violence, but the impact on political discourse, and on respect for civil liberties, is troubling.

The responsibility for many of the attacks has been claimed by groups that identify themselves as far-left revolutionaries—the Armed Proletarian Nuclei, the Red Brigades, and the more loosely organized Metropolitan Indians. The perpetrators in most cases are teen-agers or men and women in their 20s. The large official left-wing parties repudiate the violence, and have themselves occasionally been its targets. There is some suspicion that common criminals are involved, but nothing definite has been established. Possibly some young people are also acting on their own.

The experience of other countries suggests there are no sure ways to eliminate terrorism, but there may be things to do about the alienation it feeds on. Italy's economy is in poor shape and most of the burden is falling on the young. Two-thirds of the unemployed are under the age of 25. The youth unemployment can be most directly eased by long overdue economic and social reforms, which in turn require a more decisive government.

Italy's parliamentary politics has been virtually paralyzed since the elections a year ago. The Christian Democrats, who have led every government for three decades, are

now dependent on the parliamentary support of the Communists, but they are unwilling to join a formal coalition. The Communists are eager to avoid a collapse of government—and new elections—but are increasingly aware of complaints among their supporters about the nation's limited austerity program. Neither of the large parties seems able to extricate itself from the parliamentary stalemate. Instead, all actions are weighed against their possible impact, however minuscule, on the balance of political forces.

The potential routes to more vigorous government are varied. If the Christian Democrats remain determined to keep the Communists out, they might revive their old center-left coalition with the Socialists—provided they will commit themselves to some Socialist policies. Or they could choose new elections. What they cannot do much longer is evade the breakdown of public order.

Democrats are right to worry about the threat to Italian democracy, only a part of which is posed by the partially reformed Communists. Terrorism that threatens life, liberty and free political expression is an even greater and more immediate danger. Italy's friends abroad can offer help to reduce the economic pressures. But to make it count where it is most needed—among the young—Italy's elected leaders will have to respond to the present crisis and turn away from the partisan calculations that have preoccupied them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 29, 1902

PARIS—King Edward VII has got through, without difficulty, the first stage of his malady. The operation has succeeded, the results are favorable, and His Majesty can be at present regarded as on the road to recovery from the peritonitis for which he was operated upon. But is this a final recovery? What was there behind this peritonitis? Was it an obstruction of the intestines? Appendicitis? A tumor?

Fifty Years Ago

June 29, 1927

LONDON—Discoveries made on the site of the ancient city of Populonia, or Populna, prove that woman's dress in Etruria, prior to the fall of this great mysterious people was far richer than even in the later imperial Roman times, says a Rome dispatch to the "Chronicle." In a colossal dwelling tomb have been found costly dress decorations, of solid gold with designs as clear and beautiful and precise as when they were first placed there 2,000 years ago.



Soviet Attack on Eurocommunism

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—The Kremlin's attack against the Spanish Communists is really aimed at Communist parties of France and Italy as well, because Moscow fears that the three of them in combination could seriously undermine its world position.

The Kremlin dare not attack the French and Italian Communist parties directly, because their replies might well raise the level of mutual invective to something like the bitter polemics of the Sino-Soviet dispute. This is why Moscow waited, with obvious impatience, until the Spanish election was over, to get its knife into Santiago Carrillo, the secretary of the Spanish Communist party. It knew that the attack would be read with interest in Paris and Rome.

The attack in the Moscow Novoye Vremya (New Times) on his new book, "Eurocommunism and the state," has given world-wide publicity to a hurriedly written electioneering pamphlet. But it makes good reading, and the Kremlin may well have propelled it into international bestsellerdom in the same way that its attacks made bestsellers out of some of the early writings of dissidents.

Erales Question

Novoye Vremya evades the most important issue raised by Carrillo, the question of the strategy and tactics to be followed by West European Communists, because this could take the dispute beyond the point of no return. An exchange on these issues, it says, would be of great interest, but "we will not go into them in the present article because they are 'a subject in themselves.'"

In fact, however, they are quite inseparable from the issues the article does discuss, such as the attitude of the Eurocommunist parties to the Soviet Union, and to its foreign policy. There are, of course, differences of approach and of emphasis between the Communist parties of France, Italy and Spain. The French party hopes to win the next parliamentary election in combination with the Socialists, and to form a coalition government. The Italian party hopes to show that its constructive cooperation with the Christian Democrats will gain it more votes and a role in a coalition government. The Spanish Communists, with only 19 deputies out of 350 seats in the new Cortes (parliament), have a much longer way to go than the other two, which means that they must work much harder to make themselves acceptable to a democratic electorate.

But the strategy and tactics of all three parties have this in common: That they must win the trust of a much wider public, and that they can do this only by divesting themselves of the totalitarian aura which they have acquired by association with Stalinism, and more recently, by being associated in the public mind with the suppression of freedom and of dissidents under the Brezhnev regime. This association is as damaging to them as it is unfair, for the Eurocommunists have been quite effective in protesting against some of the excesses of the Soviet secret police, and in having police orders countermanded by the Kremlin.

Scratch Surface

But the suppression of human freedoms in the Soviet Union proceeds on so vast a scale that Eurocommunist protests can do little more than scratch the surface of the problem—and every time the problem emerges in the news, the Eurocommunists are put on the defensive by their political foes in their own countries. They would almost be better off if they made a clean break with Moscow, though this could, no doubt, cause them a number of other problems.

The Kremlin could try, for instance, as it has done on previous occasions, to support the emergence of pro-Soviet factions within these parties, and thus cause enough internal dissension to do considerable

damage to their electoral prospects. Indeed, some Eurocommunists suspect that important forces in the Kremlin might welcome the breakup of the Western Communist movement. Otherwise it might emerge as a cohesive force which could press Moscow to proceed with internal political reforms more in keeping with the European democratic traditions to which the Eurocommunists lay claim.

United Voice

Whether or not the Italian, French and Spanish Communist parties become members of government coalitions in the near future, they will be increasingly able to speak with a united voice and to influence the policies of their own governments. This is a prospect that causes great concern to Henry Kissinger, who keeps issuing dire warnings, even out of office, about the effect this might have on the U.S. position in Europe. It causes equal concern to the Kremlin, which is afraid not only of Eurocommunist pressure for internal Soviet reform, but, increasingly, of a Eurocommunist foreign policy which might take an anti-Soviet direction.

Thus, Novoye Vremya cites Carrillo's hope that Eurocommunism could help to create a united Europe which would play an independent role between East and West—and promptly brands

it as Carrillo's design for "a force opposed primarily to the socialist countries." Carrillo wants a Western Europe independent of both the Soviet Union and the United States, from which Novoye Vremya deduces, no doubt correctly, that he wants to sever the European Communist organizational links with the Kremlin.

Vague Call

His vague call for a European defense arrangement is seen by Moscow as endorsing "the imperialist policy of arming Western Europe against world socialism, a policy of alliance between European and American reaction." These are strong words to be used against the leader of a "fraternal" Communist party, especially as they are plainly meant to apply also to the Italian party, which is in favor of Italy's continuing membership in NATO. Carrillo, too, Novoye Vremya recalls favored the entry of Spain into NATO, "that most aggressive block, whose main purpose is to prepare for war against the Soviet Union."

But if there is to be any war soon, it is more likely to be a war of words between Moscow and the Eurocommunists. After the desultory sniping of recent years, we may be seeing now the first cannon shot of a new propaganda barrage from the Kremlin.

The Alliance That Never Was

By C.L. Sulzberger

CASTEAU, Belgium.—SEATO—unlike NATO—was an alliance that in fact never worked as an alliance, and now formally disappears. Thursday, its Bangkok headquarters terminate all functions, its secretary-general leaves his office, and the whole rickety shebang vanishes into history.

One of the least successful tricks of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) was officially born in Manila, Sept. 8, 1954 when eight nations signed its founding treaty: The United States, Britain, France, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan.

Although Dulles pretended otherwise, the only real reason he put together this curious structure was to give President Eisenhower the requisite legal pretext to intervene in Vietnam where France, defeated at Dienbienphu and forced to accept partition of its former colony, was in the process of pulling out its military forces.

Dulles had sought to gain U.S. support for the beleaguered French the previous spring but the idea was spurned by Eisenhower unless Britain agreed to join in. Prime Minister Churchill refused.

SEATO was Dulles's response some four months later. It was simply a device to commit the United States to defend Indochina against any Communist advance, either by external aggression or internal subversion. The Manila treaty got the United States legally involved, as Dulles explained to me in Bangkok (Feb. 23, 1955):

"We talked about this while fighting was still going on in Indochina" (in other words, during the Dienbienphu campaign). "But the president didn't have the necessary authority from Congress to intervene then and there was no assurance that we would have had any allies if we had acted."

A Disaster

SEATO, of course, was a disaster. Its only positive achievement was the U.S. war in Vietnam. The only ally to send military assistance was Australia. There were some Philippine medals and verbal encouragement from the rest. The Asian members, Thailand, the Philippines and Paki-

stan, were happy to watch the United States do the fighting.

Oddly enough, the whole idea of SEATO was strictly against Dulles's earlier concepts. In Washington (Nov. 24, 1953), when Sen. William Jenner, R-Ind., was trying to drum up support for a Pacific treaty organization to be known as PATO, Dulles told me:

"We don't want to band together with the old colonial powers in any kind of regional agreement that would lay us open to the charge of joining up with the imperialists. What we are hoping for now is the emergence of some Asian leader who could take the initiative in bringing together an alliance of the free Asian nations which could support, but which would not be dominated by the Western powers."

"Perhaps the best and indeed only man for the job is Ramon Magasaysay" (President of the Philippines), "who has now emerged as a definite Asian personality." Unfortunately Dulles discarded his own logic, even though Magasaysay was still alive (dying only in 1957). The secretary of state, thwarted at the critical moment of Dienbienphu, did indeed "join up with imperialists"—and at the worst possible moment.

He laid the United States open to the charge of its own "imperialism" once U.S. troops (under Eisenhower's successor, Kennedy) entered South Vietnam. And he chose to take the risk of being tarred by "colonialist" associations at precisely the time when neither France nor Britain was willing or able to contribute any effective aid.

The French were pulling out pell-mell from Indochina and sending their professional expeditionary force to North Africa, where they became involved in other unsuccessful conflicts. And the British were concentrating their dwindling Far East garrison in turbulent Malaysia, plus a mini-detachment in Hong Kong. They couldn't even have put together an effective anti-riot squad in Vietnam and never pretended otherwise.

Anthony Sampson

From London:

...there might be an advantage in having a government which couldn't really do much in the way of legislating at all.

LONDON.—On the face of it, it must be admitted, nothing could look much worse, as the government of a country beset by economic difficulties than an exhausted minority Labor government, kept in office by an uneasy pact with a tiny and divided group of Liberals. What a way to govern a great country in crisis!

It seems like a TV serial that has already run much too long. Two escaped prisoners, on the run, handcuffed together, and defecating each other; one a prim and high-minded young Scot, the other a shrewd and plausible old Irishman—good casting, that!—constantly arguing about which way to run but realizing each time that they cannot get rid of each other, and having to sit it out together, trying to hide their mangled hands from any passerby.

The story might have looked really the least likely to come on top, long for credibility. Last week's episode, was altogether too corny. Another left-wing revolt, another heart-searching by the liberals, another crisis with the trades unions—this time with policemen fighting with pickets. And then at the end of the week—surprise, surprise—there's another reconciliation, more concessions to the Liberals, and it turns out once again that the two parties are locked together. What kind of country do they think we are? This isn't Italy, you know!

Ideal Government

But let us suppose that we could construct an ideal government, of the kind that Britain deserves in a time of crisis. Of course it would have to have the trust of the trades unions; to obtain some kind of wage restraint. It would be useful to have a prime minister with a long history of sympathy for the workers, who could give the appearance of being left-wing without actually being so.

It would also be convenient if he appeared to be a less severe man, for which they have their own drastic remedies. But the meantime perhaps that is not what we need. It would be a good idea to have a minority government which is indebted to votes of others, producing the Italians call *immozione*. No doubt it would stop a lot of desirable things being done, but it might stop rather more undesirable things being done. A more bureaucratic, and a more government is after good for humankind. It helps cut politicians down to size.

Hot Pursuit

Might it really be, then, that Britain has actually got the kind of government it needs for time being, and that these men maneuvered together for a convenient safeguard? It is not a theory that appeals to me to the Tories, in their hot pursuit. But only enough to see to find some favor with that predictable barometer, the stock market, which seems terrified any alternative; for each time there seems to be the likelihood of the government falling, shares get that sinking feel. Of course, the Tories exploit this only because the market hates uncertainty; but it is long way from the 1950s, or any sign of a swing to the Tories, the shares booming up.

It might seem odd that Britain in crisis should be ruled by prime minister who does the opposite of what he was expected to do. But that is an old honorable British tradition, so fully practised by Harold Wilson and Macmillan before him. As the diarist Greyville remarks, about the great Tory leader Robert Peel a century ago: "was his purpose to betray country into good measure."

Letters

Jordan and ILO

It is simply frustrating how you splash on your Page 1 the negative aspects of the International Labor Organisation conference by focussing on the U.S. threat to quit the organization at a time when you really should give equal prominence to one of the most positive suggestions ever made to this important international body, namely Prince Hassan of Jordan's suggestion that the ILO promote the negotiation of enforceable agreements between states and undertake studies on the living and working conditions of migrant workers and that the possibility should be envisaged of setting up compensation funds between the various countries concerned.

The resources of the new fund, to be constituted along the lines

of the trust fund for company facilities of the International Monetary Fund, would be drawn upon by the labor-exporting countries in proportion to losses incurred.

HATHAM GOUSSON
Press Secretary to the Prem
Amman.

Most Rational

Far from acting in a "fit irrational pique" (your report Switzerland, May 1977), the Swiss most rational in rebuff the \$200-million loan to International Development Association. As a thrifty and hard-working nation, they do not why they should subsidize extravagant spending habits the Third World countries.

EILEEN BOURKE
Geneva.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert R. Eckert

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Harry Bach, Senior Editorial Writer

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Trade Surplus Widens West Germany in May

ADEN, West Germany. — West Germany's trade surplus for May this year was 3.61 billion marks, up from 2.94 billion marks in April, the Federal Statistics Office here today said.

The trade surplus for the first five months of this year was 15.6 billion marks compared with 14.08 billion marks for the corresponding period last year.

Exports in the month totaled 22.74 billion marks against 21.9 billion marks in April and 21.3 billion marks in May 1976. Imports totaled 19.13 billion marks in May, against 18.56 billion marks in April and 18.03 billion marks in May 1976.

Exports and imports both rose 8 per cent in the five-month period. Exports were up to 111.24 billion marks from 102.93 billion marks in the year-earlier period, while imports rose to 95.77 billion marks from 88.45 billion marks.

U.S. Urged to Level the World

June 28 (AP-DJ). — U.S. officials urged every effort to level the development of the world economy through sports, helping others to develop and to help others to develop and to help others to develop.

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Sees U.S. Recovery Slowing Wall St. Firm Cuts Profit Outlook

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP-DJ). — Some Wall Street analysts are starting to focus on the possibility that the economic recovery will slow down to a crawl over the next 12 to 18 months after its sharp upward burst early this year.

This could have a particularly unsettling effect on the profitability of industries tied closely to the business cycle. Although a wide variety of opinion continues to exist over just how much slowness to expect, where conviction about the economy's outlook is strongly held estimates of profits are being reduced.

In the past few days, analysts at Elyth Eastman Dillon have been cutting back 1978 per-share earnings estimates on many companies in the chemical, paper and steel groups in line with reduced overall expectations.

In the chemicals, analyst Aris Christodoulou had been expecting profits to rise 8 per cent in 1978 after a 15 to 17 per cent rise this year. He has pared back his 1977 estimate to a gain of 13 per cent to 15 per cent and is looking for a 3 to 3.5 per cent decline in 1978.

In the papers, H.C. Bowen Smith had been forecasting profit growth of 5 to 7 per cent next year; currently, he is estimating profits will drop 10 to 15 per cent. He expects 1978 profits of wood products companies to drop 10 per cent.

In the steels, Ray Hughes is still looking for a profit increase of about 3 per cent this year, but has cut back his 1978 expectation and projects a drop of 9 per cent or 10 per cent from 1977 levels, leaving steel profits about level with 1976.

The reappraisal of these and other industry prospects by Elyth Eastman Dillon analysts is consistent with recent revisions by Francis Kelly, economist and research director of the firm, of the quarterly pattern he believes is unfolding in the economy.

Mr. Kelly has maintained for some time that

this year's second half would mark a turn from acceptable rates of growth in the economy to a period of disappointing progress. Among other things, he has expressed concern over the low-normal trend of capital investment in the United States and abroad, distortions in international trade, including this country's deteriorating trade balance, and the slowing of real disposable personal income growth.

Earlier this year, Mr. Kelly was forecasting real gross national product expansion, in uninfated terms, of 4.2 per cent this year and 2.2 per cent in 1978, with corporate profits rising 11 per cent this year and 7 per cent next year. Those estimates were somewhat below consensus forecasts at the time.

Recently Mr. Kelly lowered his sights; he has revised downward 1977 profits increase forecast to 4 per cent and is now expecting a decline in overall corporate profits next year of 9.2 per cent. This year's real GNP outlook remains the same but his new 1978 forecast is for only slight improvement of 1.6 to 2 per cent.

"We contend that the consumer-directed capital spending—autos, nonauto durables and housing—has slowed," he says.

In addition, he says, "the long-expected capital spending boom in the business sector isn't going to materialize, according to our predictions. By early 1978, a combination of declining corporate profits, peaking in mid-1977, and slackening consumer spending growth will begin to depress real investment outlays."

Over the near term, he says, encouragement about the inflation and interest rate outlook should buoy investors. Later, however, worry over the peaking of profits in the second quarter and the business slowdown will probably turn back a stock market rally, he believes. "We look for a (market) bottom close to year-end 1977 or spring of 1978," he says.

May Force Margins Down Japan Banks Reenter Eurocurrency Mart

By William F. Low

AMSTERDAM, June 28 (AP-DJ). — Japanese commercial banks have been given the green light by the Ministry of Finance to resume medium term Eurocurrency lending—at a time when highly liquid Western banks are being forced to cut interest rate margins to win new business.

For the past three years, Japanese banks have been severely restricted in their lending activities following their aggressive tactics in 1972 and 1973 that led to accusations of rate cutting and dollar dumping.

This time, however, Japanese participation in the medium-term market may be more restrained, because the banks must match their lending, in terms of maturity and interest rates, to their funding.

It will not be possible, as happened in the early 1970s, for Japanese banks to borrow short-term money on a rollover basis to lend out for periods of as long as 10 years. Banks will need to be sure of their ability to fund themselves before entering into loan commitments.

In addition, individual loans will still be subject to approval by the Japanese authorities. As a result, Japanese banks are more likely to participate in export-linked credits and deals that serve the national interest.

Despite these restrictions, Western bankers remain fearful that the reentry of the Japanese into the medium-term market will increase downward pressure on interest rate margins. Already, spreads have fallen for a variety of borrowers in the past few weeks.

Efforts by major U.S. banks to resist lending at less than 1 per cent over the prevailing Eurodollar interbank rate have all but failed. In a major policy shift, Citicorp—previously regarded as the toughest opponent of lower margins—has now decided to break the 1-per-cent barrier.

In an interview with the financial newsletter International Insider, George Putnam, chairman of Citicorp International Group, explained the reasons behind the move. He said: "Recently, spreads have moved down and loan demand has been somewhat less strong than anticipated. We have therefore decided that on a selective basis we will consider credits with spreads under 1 per cent as long as our basic criteria are met."

But Mr. Putnam does not believe the Eurodollar market will return to the unwavering pricing of 1973, when margins of 0.5 to 0.75 per cent were common. "Memories are not that short," he says.

Other international bankers are not so confident. Comments one London banker: "It is now a borrower's market and there is nothing to prevent margins falling to the half-per-cent level."

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Broker's Report Hits N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP-DJ). — A gloomy economic forecast and continued pressure on big name issues dragged stock prices lower along a broad front today. Trading was heavy.

Among the negatives cited by analysts was a Wall Street research firm's report raising the possibility of a considerable economic slowdown over the next 12 to 18 months and prospects for lower profits in some key industries.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 8.45 points at 915.62. It was off 6.10 at 8 p.m.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 810 to about 520.

Volume totaled 22.67 million shares compared with 19.87 million yesterday.

Analysts noted that stocks began falling more sharply in the second half of the session following two unfavorable news reports. Budget director Bert Lance projected a budget deficit of up to \$65 billion for fiscal 1978, higher than previously speculated. Also, the House Ways and Means

Committee killed a three-year proposal that would have given oil companies an increasing refund of oil equalization taxes to encourage production.

Among today's prominent losers were steel and chemical stocks after Elyth Eastman Dillon lowered its earnings projections for companies closely tied to the business cycle.

U.S. Steel declined 1.2 to 38 5/8. Bethlehem Steel 5/8 to 30 1/2 and Inland Steel 3/4 to 40 1/8. Du Pont dropped 1 1/2 to 113 3/4. Dow Chemical 1 1/8 to 34 3/4. Union Carbide 1 3/8 to 49 1/4 and Monsanto 1 1/4 to 69 5/8.

IBM declined 3 points to 264 1/8. Eastman Kodak 1 5/8 to 58 1/2. General Motors 1 1/8 to 68 1/2 and Sears Roebuck 1 to 57 3/4.

Some major oil stocks were lower after the House Ways and Means Committee rejected a plan that would have given oil producers a \$5-billion refund of crude oil taxes. Mobil fell 1 to 67 7/8. Atlantic Richfield 7/8 to 60 7/8 and Standard Oil of California 5/8 to 41 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in active trading. The Amex index gave up 0.24 to 119.69.

Reuss Warns Trade Deficit May Slow Fund Flow to U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP-DJ). — The growing U.S. merchandise trade deficit, totaling a record \$9.77 billion in the first five months of this year, "spells trouble" and could result in a slowing of capital inflows from the major oil-exporting countries, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., said yesterday.

The chairman of the House Banking Committee, in a statement, differed sharply with Treasury Department officials who have said that the U.S. trade deficit is no cause for concern and is needed to help weaker industrial nations and developing countries adjust to the high cost of oil imports.

Carter administration officials are projecting the U.S. trade deficit for all of 1977 at up to \$25 billion.

There are several dangers in this approach, Rep. Reuss said. Persistent large deficits, month-by-month, will "even abroad" as a decline in the competitive U.S. position, leading to depreciation of the dollar, he said.

May Harm Banks

Also, the role of U.S. banks in attracting deposits from the oil-producing nations "may be affected if continuing trade deficits make investment in this country less secure and attractive."

The major oil exporters, Rep. Reuss said, generally look upon U.S. financial markets as "the only ones large enough to absorb their investments on a sound basis."

If the member nations of the

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries begin to view dollar investments "as more risky than they originally thought," he said, there could be a further risk of cutback in oil production in these countries.

Rep. Reuss also questioned how much the mounting U.S. trade deficit is helping other nations. Clearly, he said, Britain, Italy and some other industrial countries with international payments difficulties have "been helped by the growth of U.S. import demand."

Oil Imports Cited

But, he continued, the U.S. trade deficit has resulted primarily from a big increase in U.S. oil imports and a growing volume of imports of manufactured goods from Japan.

"U.S. deficits with OPEC and Japan make no contribution to improving the global distribution of payments deficits," Rep. Reuss said.

The United States, he said, must reduce its dependence on oil imports. Exports of manufactured goods must be increased, and "we must insist that exchange rates be allowed to adjust promptly to reflect the competitive abilities of the leading industrial countries."

"If exchange rates aren't allowed to adjust," he said, "we will suffer both the rising protectionist pressures and sudden massive international liquid capital flows that characterized the old par-value regime."

Arab Interests Build Up Stake In Wall St. Firm

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP-DJ). — A French-based investment bank half-owned by Arab interests has quietly built up its stake in Reynolds Securities International, the big American brokerage house, to nearly 16 per cent.

Documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission early in June show that 797,500 shares of Reynolds, or 15.8 per cent, are now held by Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement.

Last fall Banque Arabe bought 500,000 shares, or just under 10 per cent of Reynolds, for \$6 million from 11 shareholders. The remaining shares, Banque Arabe said, were purchased in the open market and from private sellers.

The bank is 50-per-cent owned by such Arab institutions as the government of Abu Dhabi and the Kuwait Investment Company. Bank of America, Dresdner Bank of West Germany and Barclays Bank of Britain are among other international banks that hold the other 50 per cent.

June 28 (AP-DJ). — U.S. officials urged every effort to level the development of the world economy through sports, helping others to develop and to help others to develop.

The U.S. State Department said today that Japan's economic growth is a source of concern to the United States. The State Department said that Japan's economic growth is a source of concern to the United States.

Competition Among Banks Cutting Cost of Euroloans

By William Ellington

LONDON, June 28 (AP-DJ). — Cutthroat competition for corporate borrowers appears to be developing among banks operating in the Eurodollar market because so many companies nowadays are flush with cash and have little need to borrow, analysts say.

A case in point is a \$40-million, seven-year bank loan being syndicated by Orion Bank and its associates for Northwest Industries Inc., a widely diversified U.S. company that is engaged in transportation and manufacturing as well as the production of steel and chemicals.

The A rated, Chicago-based conglomerate appears to have obtained more favorable terms than any recent syndicated bank loan to a government. The company also seems to have obtained better terms than would have been available from banks domiciled in the United States.

The interest rate for the loan is calculated at 0.75 points above London interbank offered rates (LIBOR) for Eurodollars for the first two years, 0.875 points above for the next three years and 1 point above for the remaining two years. The borrower has

the option of choosing either the one, three, six or 12-month LIBOR for calculating the rollover term and interest cost.

Loan Is Revolving

Like many Eurodollar bank loans, the facility is revolving, meaning that Northwest Industries can draw the funds and repay them as it sees fit. However, when the funds are not drawn, the borrower pays a 0.5-per-cent commitment fee.

The initial lending margin of 0.75 points is one-eighth of a point less than initial margins for recent prime government borrowings such as those of Sweden, Britain or the European Economic Community.

The cost of the Northwest Industries loan also appears to be lower than might be available from U.S. banks. Assuming that Northwest Industries borrowed at the current U.S. prime rate of 6.75 per cent and agreed to provide compensating balances with the lending banks of 10 per cent of the proceeds, the company's cost would come to 7.5 per cent (it would have available 90 per cent of the proceeds of the loan but its interest cost would be based on the full amount).

In contrast, if the company chose to draw down six-month Eurodollars, its cost would come to 7 per cent, based on the lending margin of 0.75 points and LIBOR of 6.25 per cent.

The company could lower its cost by another quarter point by using the three-month LIBOR. Thus, the cost of the Eurodollar financing under present market conditions would be at least a half point less than a domestic dollar loan.

An executive at Orion Bank said, however, that there were some special reasons for Northwest Industries getting such fine terms. He said the loan was in fact a refinancing of an outstanding loan arranged by Orion Bank in 1972. "The original loan also carried an initial margin of 0.75 points and so it was decided to incorporate that margin into the initial phase of the present loan," he said.

The Orion executive added that despite the low lending margin the response from potential lending banks has been very favorable, so that the loan would probably be well oversubscribed.

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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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quorum required by law not having been present or
held at the meeting of shareholders held on May 20th,
shareholders are invited to take part at a

**SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS**

held on July 13th, 1977, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose
of electing and voting upon item 6 of precedent meeting:
renew the authorization of the Board of Directors to
dividend shares within the authorized capital for a
five-year period.

his second shareholders meeting there will be no quorum
exists.

order to take part at the extraordinary meeting of July
17, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their
share certificates before the meeting at the registered office
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The Board of Directors.

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June 1977

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The Sumitomo Bank saw increases in both income and assets for fiscal 1976 despite the sluggishness of the world economy.

Assets		(As of March 31, 1977)	
	In thousands of Yen	In thousands of U.S. Dollars	
Cash and Due from Banks	1,049,312,644	3,784,033	
Call Loans	39,243,777	141,521	
Securities	1,389,499,538	4,650,197	
Loans and Bills Discounted	6,339,365,333	22,861,036	
Foreign Exchanges	571,153,326	2,059,694	
Domestic Exchange Settlement a/c, Dr.	157,994,116	569,759	
Bank Premises and Real Estates	130,669,218	471,220	
Other Assets	43,332,367	156,265	
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	1,385,785,031	4,997,422	
Total	11,006,355,170	39,691,147	
Liabilities			
	In thousands of Yen	In thousands of U.S. Dollars	
Deposits	7,538,592,275	27,185,692	
Call Money	412,546,170	1,487,725	
Borrowed Money	651,595,011	2,349,784	
Foreign Exchanges	122,323,780	441,124	
Domestic Exchange Settlement a/c, Cr.	136,728,394	493,070	
Accrued Expenses	169,414,624	610,943	
Unearned Income	58,718,309	211,750	
Other Liabilities	62,415,788	225,084	
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	81,501,277	293,910	
Reserve for Retirement Allowances	46,180,796	166,537	
Other Reserves	20,039,630	72,267	
Acceptances and Guarantees	1,385,785,031	4,997,422	
Capital (Paid-up)	89,100,000	321,313	
Capital Surplus	2,371,615	8,552	
Retained Earnings	229,042,470	825,974	
Total	11,006,355,170	39,691,147	

U.S.\$1 = ¥277.30 as of March 31, 1977

The Board of Directors

London, Düsseldorf, Brussels

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GROUPEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIE SIDERURGIQUE

Une note d'information, portant le visa de la Commission des Opérations de Bourse n° 77-89, en date du 22 juin 1977, est tenue à la disposition du public : 504 au G.I.S. 5 bis, rue de Madrid, 75008 Paris, soit même aux Bourses de Paris et de Lyon.

U.S. Teen-Ager Breaks Records

Major League Leaders

100



Abstract

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Observer

High on the Hog

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—"Well," said Dunleavy. "I see where the Democrats gave a \$1,000-a-plate dinner at the Waldorf and 800 people showed up."

"If they'd advertised it, they could have drawn a million," said Bartkoviak. "A lot of people in this town would stand in line to get a \$1,000 feed."

"You don't understand," said Dunleavy. "They were not giving away \$1,000-a-plate meals."

"Come on," said Bartkoviak. "They were Democrats, weren't they?"

Dunleavy chewed his pizza slowly and sucked at his beer can, watching a police car cruise past his taxi, which was double-parked, as was Bartkoviak's. "Bartkoviak," he said, "the Democrats' reputation for generosity is highly exaggerated. At this meal, they made everybody get up and appropriate out of pockets."

"This is unreal," said Bartkoviak. "I never heard of a \$1,000-a-plate Democrat. It's like talking about a six-furlong camel. A \$1,000-a-plate Democrat! It's like going to a massage parlor to get a massage. It's like a judge who does not throw any legal business to his lawyer son-in-law."

"It is strange indeed," mused Dunleavy. "It is altogether fitting and appropriate for Republicans to pay \$1,000 for dinner, as they are people who believe in strict economy and hate big spending."

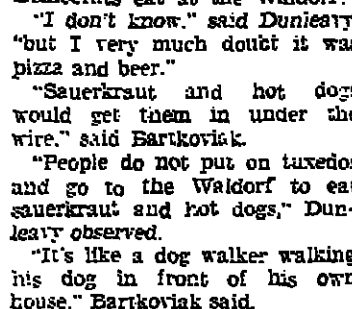
"It's like a Rockefeller waiting for a subway at 125th Street," said Bartkoviak.

"Republicans are always going to \$1,000-a-plate dinners," Dunleavy continued.

"Sure," said Bartkoviak, ordering a second slice of pizza. "It's like rain on the weekend."

"But Democrats," said Dunleavy, "don't belong at \$1,000-a-plate dinners."

Dunleavy pulled at his beer and pondered. "Bartkoviak," he said, "if the Democrats start going to \$1,000-a-plate dinners, how are we going to tell them from Republicans?"



Baker

"This is easy," said Bartkoviak. "You find out what they eat. If they are eating steak, they are Republicans. If they are eating pizza and beer, they are Democrats. What did the so-called Democrats eat at the Waldorf?"

"I don't know," said Dunleavy. "But I very much doubt it was pizza and beer."

"Sauerkraut and hot dogs would get them in under the wire," said Bartkoviak.

"People do not put on tuxedos and go to the Waldorf to eat sauerkraut and hot dogs," Dunleavy observed.

"It's like a dog walker walking his dog in front of his own house," Bartkoviak said.

"Exactly," said Dunleavy. "Such things don't happen. People only dress like that to eat Republican."

"It's like only double-parking in cab outside pizza joints where the cops go around the block twice before ticketing you," said Bartkoviak.

"Let's look at the evidence," said Dunleavy. "They paid \$1,000 for the out of pocket. From many Democrats do you see paying \$1,000 for a meal?"

"Plenty," said Bartkoviak, "but only when they're on expense accounts using money that belongs to somebody else."

"And," said Dunleavy, "they put on tuxedos, from which we may infer that they did not eat either pizza, sauerkraut or hot dogs. What do we conclude from the evidence? Democrats or Republicans?"

"Who said they were Democrats?" asked Bartkoviak.

"It's like the CIA burglarizing your house and saying it's not burglary, but only surreptitious entry," said Bartkoviak.

Dunleavy excitedly replied. "A policeman was ticketing their cabs. 'You only went around the block once,' said Dunleavy."

"New rules," said the policeman. "We need more revenue to balance the budget."

"What's this balancing the budget?" asked Bartkoviak.

"The Democrats are in power," said the policeman. "Haven't you heard?"

"Now I know what they ate at the Waldorf," said Dunleavy. "Steak," agreed Bartkoviak.

Talk of New Literary Era in Japan

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO (NYT).—Some unusual, and puzzling, winds of change are blowing through Japan's writing community these days, igniting talk of a radical new literary era.

The publication this month of new novels by two of Japan's most popular young writers has confirmed—both in content and style—the rejection of the solemn, formal introspective works of older Japanese authors. But the exact direction or directions of this new movement are murky.

"Something new is definitely going on here," Shun Akiyama, a prominent critic, said the other day. "But exactly what it is we just don't know yet."

He was speaking of currents in Japanese literature. But in Japan these days, one hears the same kind of ill-defined observations in other areas of life, especially in the conservative, aging worlds of politics and business, as the world's third largest economic power confronts the sometimes harsh realities of a younger electorate and curtailed economic growth.

Sense of Dissatisfaction

There is a widespread, though vague, sense of dissatisfaction with some so-called "old" ways and a tentative sense of new beginnings. New month's upper house elections may provide a measure of voter dissatisfaction with the solid conservatives who have dominated Japan's politics for over two decades.

But in the world of literature, Japanese readers by the millions already have cast their votes for Ryū Murakami and Kenji Nakagami, two young men who disdain tradition, intellectualism and the old ways. They personify the movement to new literary forms here. And their rising popularity, meteoric by any standards, may help explain some other new trends in this land of 112 million people.

Neither man fits in Japan's traditional literary circles, which have been dominated by older intellectuals and scholars who often write about the generally dreary lives of intellectuals and scholars.

Both men were educated in a freer post-war educational system, which bore the reform stamp of U.S. occupation. The 30-year-old Nakagami never attended college and spent five years loading air freight at Tokyo's Haneda Airport.

The 35-year-old Murakami studied photography and painting before experi-

menting with drugs and writing colloquially about his feelings and senses and experiences. He has a weekly disc jockey-interview radio program and favors eardrum jeans and shoulder-length hair.

Older Writers

"These older writers," Murakami said in an interview, "they write these dull novels about themselves and their sister's husband's illness and his stay in the hospital and their bleak daily lives. But this just doesn't satisfy younger people. I think we're living in an age when those people who study literature at some prestigious university cannot write novels because they haven't experienced enough of life as it is lived today."

In a separate interview, Nakagami said: "I'm not saying all intellectuals are bad. But their books are always trying to provide philosophic interpretation and explanation of the 'age.' Well, our generation says, 'Let's forget about this interpretation and explanation. It's all crap. We must see things and feel them as they are to connect our stories directly with the dramas of life in the world right now.'"

Nakagami's writing often has a Buddhist flavor, depicting humans as merely a part of a grander natural scene in which life's dramas are played out. His newest book, "Withered Tree Strail," follows the fortunes of generations of the Takahara family as they struggle against nature, enemies and themselves on a barren Japanese peninsula.

Sunny Beach

In Murakami's newest work, "A War Is Starting Beyond the Sea," readers find themselves on a sunny beach with a couple, also spectators, who spot a distant island on the horizon where life slowly deteriorates into squabbles, disputes and, finally, war. "The war," says Murakami, "is the ultimate cleansing of society's filth."

Stylistically, the two men also radically differ from tradition. Nakagami's writing is clean, choppy and spare, largely free of adjectives and psychological interpretation, leading some to dub him "a cerebral Hemingway." He feels unbound by the traditional chronological story development. He can use flashbacks and dreams and the narrator frequently shifts from character to character.

Murakami's newest book uses what he

calls "a narrative zoom lens" to focus on events on the offshore island and then to fall back to the beach couple. But there are also indications that the tale itself may be an illusion.

His immensely popular first novel, "Almost Transparent Blue," was famed not so much for its virtually plotless style but for what was in the Japan of 1976 very radical subject matter.

It described, sometimes in vivid imagery and scatological terms, the aimless wanderings, sexual encounters and drug highs of young Japanese living near a U.S. military base. The book sharply divided the jury of the prestigious Akutagawa literary prize, which gave him the award anyway.

But the book's tales of alienation, dissatisfaction and boredom brought sales of more than 1.2 million copies in its first six months, undercutting what appears to be a hunger in Japan for what Akiyama, the critic, calls "the literary equivalent of genre paintings."

Seem Themeless

Although seemingly themeless, Murakami's works carry a vague sense or mood of something coming to an end. "I have a feeling," said the author whose life has spanned only peace-time years, "that during this chaotic postwar rush to tremendous economic growth we Japanese may have lost or have sacrificed something very dear."

"I don't mean just a physical sacrifice like pollution. I mean social values and a sense of mission. I myself am not sure what this is. We all have to grope to find it. And instead of sitting idly by, I believe novelists must provide active leadership in this quest."

Because of the formidable language barrier that appears taller for Americans than it does for Japanese, who translate and devour American writers with zeal, none of Nakagami's works are available in English yet. And the first translation of Murakami's first book isn't due until the fall. So to the casual eye many of these changes within America's chief Asian ally can go generally undetected abroad.

Literary experts here lay this current turbulence to the sudden social changes that overtook Japan in the past two decades—the quick alteration, the soaring prices, and above all the rapid mechanization that created new tensions while severing millions of Japanese from traditional values such as "the home."

PEOPLE: Chess Star's Mother Involved in U.K. Strike



Regina Fischer-Pustan bus stop

Regina Fischer-Pustan, mother of Bobby Fischer, the American chess star, may be in serious trouble with British authorities for throwing herself in front of a bus carrying nonstriking workers at a factory in northwest London. She was dragged away by a policeman, but said, "I intend to throw myself in front of every bus every day until the dispute ends." Last March, Mrs. Fischer-Pustan, who lives in London, was found guilty of blocking the sidewalk outside the Home Office by lying down. That was to protest the expulsion from England of two U.S. writers, Philip Agee and Mark Hennrich. She was discharged on condition that she stay out of trouble for a year. Now that she has violated the terms of the probation, she may face prosecution.

Empress Catherine of the Central African Empire arrived in Paris Monday with an entourage of 20 ladies-in-waiting and bodyguards, reportedly to buy dresses for her husband's coronation ceremony Dec. 4, exactly one year after Emperor Njoya's death. Bokassa proclaimed himself Emperor and renamed the Central African Republic. For his coronation, Emperor Bokassa I has asked a Paris artist, Olivier Brice, to sculpt him a throne in the shape of a bronze eagle with wings deployed.

Elizabeth Taylor, "very upset," has told Forest Park, Ill., police that she can think of no motive for the graveyard theft of the remains of her late husband, movie producer Mike Todd. The actress, now married to former Navy Secretary John Warner, "has been in contact with the police and will remain in contact with them," a spokesman for Miss Taylor said in New York. "She's very upset."

When Judith Exner became, briefly in 1975, something of a household name, there was talk of \$2 million in advance payments for her memoirs of her claimed affair with President John F. Kennedy. The book, "My Story," has just been published and the reaction has been something close to a big yawn. Moreover, Mrs. Exner has been quoted as saying that she collected nothing like \$2 million.

Director John Hancock, Dorothy Trislan, a scripter who is his wife, have left filming of "Jaws II" "creative differences" a verbal pictures spokesman announced. "The director is one way, the producers are another," he said. "There is a short delay," he said. "A new director is found. S. ing began three weeks ago."

The lawyer for Rolling S. guitarist Keith Richards said a Toronto court Monday the pop star was under arrest for drug addiction. Richards, 34, had been charged with 10 misdemeanor counts in incidents involving four high school girls, ages ranged from 15 to 17, nine other charges were missed.

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—SAMUEL JUSTI

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